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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIVO. 81. BOMBAY TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1926 ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business tice

BUSINESS communions of every kind (advertisements nges of address, etc.) should be essed to the *MANAGER. Advertists intended for insertion in the day's paper must reach the Office later than 5 p.m.*

ALL REMITTANCES ld be made payable to the "Bombay nicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRS whose copies of the "Bombay nicle" are delayed in delivery will ilitate enquiry into the cause of tregularity by noting the date of theer on the wrapper, and sending it he Manager.

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THE BOMBAY WIDS' PENSION FUND LTI

ESTABLISHED 1876.

NO. 85, MEDOWS STREE

Behind Currency Bank.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64.

Investments in Government and Aoved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in managemeThe supervision as to Rates, Mortality, estigation and Valuation is entrusted an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions the widows of subscribers to a monthly ion from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinct of caste or creed. Rates of subscriptio are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrer value in case the wife pre-deceased. Tve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvasston First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules.

GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI

Secretary and Treasur

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out For:, Bombay.

'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweat balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

SHIPPING.

F. & O. BRITISH INDIA,

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
10 April	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		15,393
17 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	11,430
24 „	RANPURA ..		10,919
1 May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,585
8 „	RAJPUTANA ..		16,227
15 „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	16,109
22 „	RAWALPINDI ..		11,080
29 „	DELTA ..	MOOLTAN ..	16,100
5 June	CHINA ..		20,847
12 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	7,952
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		10,941
			11,430
26 „	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
3rd July	MOREA ..		10,918
10 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA * ..	10,902
17 „	RAJPUTANA ..		16,500
24 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA ..	15,993
31st „	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
7 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	RANPURA * ..	16,585
14 „	CHINA ..		7,952
21st „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
28 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
oTerminates voyage at Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea transfer at Marseilles to the "Mantua."
† s.s. China 31st March. Extra steamer at reduced rates:—

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September 1926, both dates inclusive.

The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions. ... £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
8th April	MARGHA ..	8,278
29th April	DUMANA ..	8,427
3rd June	GHAKINDA* ..	5,306
17th „	HATIMURA* ..	7,764
1st July	MANORA ..	7,888
22nd „	MERKARA ..	8,285
12th August	MANELA ..	8,303
2nd Sept.	DUMANA ..	8,441

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey Passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
9th April	NAGPORE* ..	China & Japan.
22nd June	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA ..	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926		
7th April	BANDRA ..	Busreh via Karachi and P. Gulf Ports.
9th „	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
0th „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.
2th „	VITA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.
4th „	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. ocal passengers for Karachi can only proceed by e Friday Sailings when accommodation is not quired for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail eamer or through passengers to Busreh.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Penang Maru	5214	25 Mar.	8 April
*Sado Maru	5898	30 „	11 April
xBengal Maru	5396	11 April	15 „
Toyooka Maru	7098	15 „	24 „
Vamagata Maru	3807	28 „	12 May
Tamba Maru	5845	4 May	18 „

* Passenger Steamer
x Proceeds to Karachi,
For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, (2nd Floor),
23c, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams: "YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG. AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Depart.
Vancouver Maru	...,	5,864	15 Mar.	2 April
Shinoh Maru	T. Yoshioka	4,900	27 „	9 „
*Indus Maru	T. Shimazaki	4,366	1 April,	4 „
Celebes Maru	H. Gotoh	5,863	8 „	20 „
Honolulu Maru	G. Fujita	..	11 „	25 „

* Proceeds to Karachi.
For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
'Phone No. 2150, Telegrams: "OSHOSEN."
P. O. Box. No. 855.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

32 Pillars of Strength
to prop up your decaying body
for RUPEE ONE only.
They are the world-renowned
Atank Nigrah Pills.
Particulars from
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)
Bombay Office: Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS

WE SUPPLY DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION

For Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 13 c.c. for 3 annas. each.

Apply—
S. N. GUNDI,
SANDHURST ROAD WEST, BOMBAY, No. 4
Telegram: GUNDISAN. Telephne No. 42112

INSURANCE.

THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE CO., LTD.

65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

Invites special attention of the Public to their very attractive schemes of Life Insurance under Tables XII, XIII and XIV. Automatic non-forfeiture clause a speciality. Money paid never lost. AGENTS WANTED in unrepresented Districts.

For particulars apply to:—
DALAL & CO.,
Secretaries.

TOUCH STONE.

TO SELECT A LIFE OFFICE

Choose a life office which:—

1. Has stood the test of time.
2. Is popular and easily accessible.
3. Has the reputation for prompt settlement of claims.
4. Is liberal and sympathetic.
5. Has declared the highest bonus for its age.
6. Has the best mortality experience at its back.
7. Has a large silent reserve.
8. Has its Head Office at your Doors.
9. Has its policies free from all vexatious conditions.
10. Has moderate rates of premia compatible with safety.

"BHARAT"

one will answer to the above requirements.

Please communicate with
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, Head Office, Lahore.
Messrs. DUTT & CO.
Chief Agents, Karwar.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established by Royal Charter 1824

Fully paid up Capital ..... F 80,000,000 = £ 6,666,664
Reserve Funds ..... F 43,196,864 = £ 3,599,738

Head Office at AMSTERDAM (Holland).

Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE

Head Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—

Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sourabaya
Cheribon	Padang	Solo
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tjilatjap
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.

London Bankers:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE:—82, Esplanade Road.
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg. Agent.

DR. D, WRITER & CO.

"TIKLI" Brand Tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc., and Medicated Lozenges.

Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.

Please call for our FREE LIST.

Address:—CORNER GRANT ROAD BOMBAY NO. 7.

INSURANCE.

1925 ANNUAL REPORT

A Year of Achievement

New Insurance written	Rs.	20,16,83,685
Insurance in Force	„	98,38,85,325
Assets - - - - - -	„	18,44,38,213
Payments to Policyholders	„	1,64,16,935
Dividends to be paid Policyholders in 1926	„	40,49,085

SALIENT FEATURES

Record Volume of New Business
Largest Payments to Policyholders
Increased Dividends to Policyholders
Favourable Mortality
Company continued the practice of investing its funds in Government Bonds, High Class Municipal Debentures and First Mortgages on Improved Real Estate

Write for Copy of Annual Report

THE MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1887

Bombay Offices:—49/51, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort.

M. KANJI & CO., *General Agents.*

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED:—1910:

Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents Roof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta,)

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexation terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

AGENTS wanted on liberal terms:

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DATTA
Manager,
Bombay Branch

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

"B. C. P. W." ASVAN— Best Nervine Tonic

"B. C. P. W." PYREX— Malaria Specific.

MANUFACTURED BY
BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, Ld.

Can be had from all Chemists or from their
SOLE AGENTS:—
THE POPULAR PHARMACY (Regd.)
(Phone No. 40784.)
18, Lamington Road, GRANT ROAD. and at Sandhurst Road, GIRGAUM.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

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PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No— Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month

SITUATIONS VACANT.

SOLICITORS' FIRM requiring educated Assistant Managing Clerk, able to influence business, should please communicate with Box No. 1318, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2965

LEARN TYPEWRITING FREE—STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 321, Hornby Road, Fort.
A R2959

IMPERIAL PUBLICITY BUREAU, DELHI, requires SECRETARIES at Central Places. Correspondents throughout India. Remuneration lucrative. Enclose 12/6/.
A R2963

WANTED—MEN, everywhere, to earn Rs. 60 weekly at home. Full details and working plan sent for 5 annas stamps. Apply BUSINESS STANDARDS SERVICE BUREAU, 10, Temple Road, Colombo, Ceylon.
A R2911

WANTED—TRAVELLING AGENTS for a well-known firm of high class cloth and hosiery manufactures. Pay Rs. 50 to Rs. 300 mensem with allowance of 50 p.m. Ask for terms KABLI MALL TILAK RAM, Bankers, Hosiers and Durree Manufacturers, Ludhiana, (Punjab).
A R2962

WANTED—Highly competent and experienced gentlemen to apply as CHIEF AGENTS for the Bombay Presidency for an established and 1st Class Indian Life Insurance Co., of Calcutta. Liberal office allowance and terms. Renewals guaranteed hereditary. Please apply immediately to:—B. B. MOZUMDAR, Esqr., B.A., LL.B., C/o Post Master, Bombay.
A 26385

SITUATIONS WANTED.

BUILDING MANAGER'S SERVICES available. Will carry out repairs, Municipal and Engineer's Work. Apply Box No. 1315, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2950

EDUCATIONAL.

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
M 24391

PROFESSION.

NAV-JIWAN (Registered)—Glory of Ayurvedic Medicines, best tonic, sure cure for Sexual Weakness and other diseases of Genito-Urinary Organs. Once tried always used. Useable in all seasons. Price per Phial Rs. 2/4/0. AGENTS WANTED: RAJVAIDYA G. SHIVLAL, Ayurved Martand, Rawalpindi.
P R2844

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY. (Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for Ans. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, DysPepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy). 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah)
N. B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," A Guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage Extra.

MATRIMONIAL.

AN energetic, ambitious Muslim bachelor (23), Inter passed, holding permanent and prospect-affording Mepl. service and of a respectable family, wishes to marry the only daughter of a rich man and remain his son. No sect restrictions. Apply Box No. 1317, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R2961

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the rate of interest on SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS will be reduced to 3 1/2 per cent. per annum with effect from the 1st March, 1926, and that the rate of interest on SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS will be reduced to 3 1/2 per cent per annum with effect from the 1st May, 1926.

N. M. MURRAY.
D. S. McCLURE (Offg.)
Managing Governors.
C25008

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION OF THE REVISED ELECTORAL ROLL OF THE UNIVERSITY CONSTITUENCY OF THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

WITH reference to Government Notification in the Legal Department, No. 766, dated the 8th March, 1926, it is hereby notified that a revised electoral roll of the University constituency of the Bombay Legislative Council for the City of Bombay has been prepared by the Returning Officer for the ensuing triennial election and has been published at the Headquarters of the University, University Road, Fort, Bombay. The roll so published will remain open for public inspection at the University from the 6th to the 21st of April, 1926, both days inclusive.

2. Under paragraph 6, Schedule II, appended to the Bombay Electoral Rules, a person shall be qualified as an elector in the Bombay University constituency who, on the 1st day of April next preceding the date of publication of the electoral roll, had a place of residence in the Bombay Presidency (excluding Aden) and was a member of the Senate or an Honorary Fellow of the University or a graduate of the University of seven years' standing.

3. The University Registrar will consider and decide applications from persons of either sex residing in the city of Bombay and qualified to vote in the University constituency for the enrolment of their names on the fresh University roll for the city, provided such applications are received at the University within fifteen days of the date of preliminary publication, i.e., *on or before the 21st April*, 1926. Printed forms of application for enrolment may be obtained free of charge from the Registrar's office.

4. Persons residing in the City of Bombay and qualified to vote in the University constituency, who do not apply for the enrolment of their names on or before the 21st April, will, have subsequently to apply to the Revising Authority, viz., the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay, for the inclusion of their names in the University roll for the city.

5. The University Registrar is responsible for the preliminary revision of the University electoral roll for the City of Bombay only. Persons qualified to vote in the University constituency who reside outside the limits of the City of Bombay should submit their applications for the enrolment of their names to the Collector of the District in which they reside.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar and Returning Officer.
Bombay, 3rd April, 1926.
C26383

BROOKS & DOXEY (1920) LTD.

WE have pleasure in advising the appointment of Messrs. Duncan, Stratton & Co., of Bombay, Lahore and Calcutta as our SOLE AGENTS for India with effect from the 1st April, 1926. One of our technical representatives is attached to their staff. Please address all enquiries and correspondence to DUNCAN, STRATTON & CO., Bank Street, Bombay.

BROOKS & DOXEY (1920) LTD.
C26384

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ELECTIONS—1926.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Government Notification, Legal Department, No. 766, dated the 8th March, 1926, a preliminary publication of the Electoral Rolls of the following constituencies will be made at the Head Municipal Offices and at the Office of the Collector of Bombay, Old Customs House, on the 6th April, 1926, and the Rolls will be open for inspection from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. (B. T.) on Saturdays and from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. (B. T.) on other days, except Sundays and holidays:—

(1) Bombay City (North) Non-Muhammadan Urban.
(2) Bombay City (South) Non-Muhammadan Urban.
(3) Bombay City Muhammadan Urban.
(4) Bombay City European.

Applications for enrolment should be sent so as to reach the undersigned within fifteen days from the date hereof, failing which it will be necessary to apply to the Revising Authority.

Applications should be in writing and should specify the name in full, age, qualification, residential address of the applicants and the constituency under which enrolment is sought and be supported by documentary proof of the qualification, e.g., rent receipt or certificate of payment of or assessment to income tax as the case may be.

(Sd.) H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner.
Head Municipal Offices,
5th April, 1926.
C26389

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I, NATWERLAL L. SHAH, beg to give this notice that I have sold off the proprietorship of the firms of N. L. Roy and Co. and the Phoenix Bankers to one named Keshavdas Karsandas Desai of Luhar Chal, Bombay, as per our mutual agreement, dated September 1st, 1925. The Public is hereby informed that I, Natwerlal L. Shah, is not the least responsible for any debts or liabilities either past, present or future of the said firms of N. L. Roy and Co. and the Phoenix Bankers.

NATWERLAL L. SHAH.

Old Nusserwanji Building, Girgaum, Bombay, 1.2.1926.
R2965

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. N. C. DALAL AND CO., Solicitors have REMOVED their Office to 111, Esplanade Road, opposite Rajabai Tower.
C26367

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HAJI MOOSA HAJI USMAN, a Halai Memon, residing at Poona, has contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to our client Mr. HAJI AHMED MAHOMED BHIWANDIWALLA, residing at Kolsa Mohalla, Bombay. All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or in any wise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned on the below mentioned address, within fourteen days from date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same will be considered as waived and will be void.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Panchgani in Javli Taluka of the Satara District, bearing Station Fund Plot No. 74 in the map or plan of the Panchgani Hills, about two acres and seven gunthas in area, of Government Assessment of Rs. two and annas twelve, bearing revision Survey No. 61 formerly, bounded, on or towards the East by Maharwada, on or towards the West by Government Dak Bungalow, on or towards the South by the road leading to table land, on or towards the North by the office of the Superintendent Panchgani, together with the bungalow therein, called "Mount Hall" and the cottage called "Balgrami Cottage" and together with other houses, outhouses, and superstructures erected therein, together with all rights in to or appurtenant to the same.

Dated this 4th day of April, 1926.

P. N. SHENDE,
Purchaser's Vakil.

Address:—
226, Charni Road, Soman Building, Girgaum, Bombay 4.
C26388

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.
THE BOMBAY A. D. C.
presents
"MERRIE ENGLAND"
Comic Opera in 2 Acts
By Basil Hood and Edward German.
Cast and Chorus of 60 Performers.
Booking at Rose & Co., up to 5-30 p.m. After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30 p.m.
The Heartiest Laugh of your life
CONSTANCE TALMADGE
IN
"TWO WEEKS"
Adventures with Three Bachelors.
A Saucy Picture Just Naughty enough to be nice.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6.30; 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The Colossal Motion Picture Masterpiece in 6 Reels
"SAMSON & DELILAH"
Featuring an all star cast headed by beautiful and talented
MARIA CORDA
The ancient story of Man's Strength ruined by a Woman's wiles and duplicity re-told with particular reference to the Samsons and Delilahs of the Twentieth Century and the Arts employed by both for taming and deceiving each other!

EMPRESS THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, and 9-30 p.m.
MADAN THEATRES LD.
Presents
The Mightiest Dramatic Spectacle of all the ages
FOURTH WEEKS' SUCCESSFUL RUN
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having been mutilated the following Programme is being shewn from the 3rd to the 9th April.
"THE WANDERING JEW"
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The arrival of the New Viceroy
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Starring MISS EMILLE.
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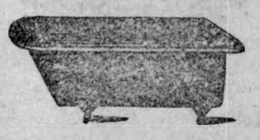
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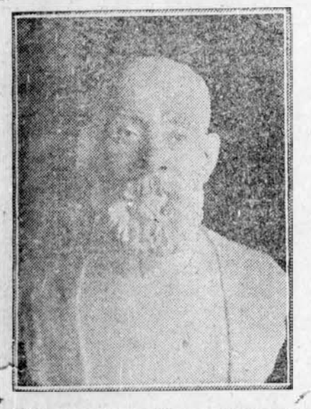

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Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, April 5.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3/4	56	8	0
Brass, English	1	57	8	0
Brass, English	1¼	56	8	0
Brass, English	1½	55	0	0
Brass, English	1¾	55	8	0
Brass, English	2	55	8	0
Brass, German	3/4 to 2	53	8	0

COPPER.

Bombay, April 5.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper French	3/4	56	12	0
Copper French	2	58	4	0
Copper German	¾	57	0	0
Copper German	1	58	8	0
Copper, German	1¼	57	8	0
Copper American	1¾	60	0	0
Copper American	1¾	60	0	0
Copper American	2	60	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		56	8	0
Panchteka joint		25	8	0
Copper, English Bars		58	12	0
Brass Bars		41	0	0
Pat Klai		70	0	0
Lead Rangooni		26	8	0
Lead, Country		23	0	0
Koger Brass Metal	3/4	52	0	0
Koger Brass Metal	1	51	12	0
Koger Brass Metal	1¼	51	8	0
Koger Brass Metal 1¼ to 1¾ to 2		51	0	0
German Copper 1¼ to 1¾ to 2		58	8	0
American Copper	3/4	58	0	0
American Copper	1, 1¼	60	0	0
English Copper	3/4	57	0	0
English Copper	2	58	8	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations

Bombay, April 5.

Shapurji	No. 6¼	0	7	3
Phoenix	No. 6½	0	7	6
Kilachand	No. 8½	0	8	6
David	No. 10½	0	9	9
Shapurji	No. 10½	0	9	6
Tricumdas	No. 10½	0	9	9
Currimbhoy	No. 12½	0	9	9
Tricumdas	No. 12½	0	10	0
Kilachand	No. 14½	0	9	14
Kilachand	No. 20½	0	10	9
Japan	No. 20	0	12	9
Japan	No. 32	1	1	6
Japan	No. 40	1	3	9
Japan	No. 42½	1	5	9

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay, April 5.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay): —

		Rs.	As.	Ps.
KHADI:—				
Textile	Per lb	0	13	6
Century	,,	0	12	0
Jacob	,,	0	12	0
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0	12	0
Elphinstone	,,	0	12	0
Bombay Cotton	,,	0	11	6
Jamshed	,,	0	11	6
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34|40 In.—				
Standard	,,	1	2	9
Century	,,	1	2	6
Hindustan	,,	1	3	0
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1	2	6
Phoenix	,,	1	2	6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1	2	6
Menekji (Patangia)	,,	1	1	9
Kalamardan	,,	1	2	6
Qand Sahib	,,	1	1	3
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202|5303:—				
Michael Mill	Per lb.	1	3	0
Hindustan	,,	1	2	9
David Mills	,,	1	3	6
Apollo	,,	1	3	0
E D Sassoon	,,	1	2	6
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—				
Kohinoor Mill	,,	1	2	0
Swan Finlay	,,	1	2	0
Gold Mohor	,,	1	1	0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 32-42 In.—				
Textile (Maud	,,	1	1	6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1	1	6
Century (Bugle)	,,	1	1	0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	1	0	6
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	1	1	3
Kuntala	,,	1	1	0
Sadari Brand	,,	1	1	0
DHOTIES 7 8 9 Yards:—				
King (Balance)	,,	1	3	0
Jacob E D	,,	1	1	0
Century	,,	1	2	6
DHOTIES 10 Yards:—				
King (Balance)	,,	1	2	0
Century	,,	1	0	6
Jacob E. D.	,,	1	0	0
Tata	,,	3	4	0
CHK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—				
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	4	12	0
Shed	,,	4	12	0
Grey	,,	5	0	0
E Pabaney 25	,,	5	0	0
Hastan No. 902	,,	5	4	0
BLEACHED CHECK:—				
Kachand Mill:—	,,	6	5	0
BLUE CHECK:—				
Sholanur	,,	12	4	0
The Mills 23 1/2	,,	5	0	0
GAIN No. 5124:—				
Pabaney	,,	9	5	0
Hastan	,,	9	6	0
E Rachael	,,	7	12	0
SAL:—				
Cock	Per lb.	1	0	6
Texas	,,	1	0	6
Spur (Merchant)	,,	1	1	0
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—				
777 Minoor	Per Piece	2	11	6
777 Scent	,,	2	11	0
DUKDI Yards 12 13 14:—				
Kent	Per lb	1	5	6
Great	,,	1	5	0
Phoe	,,	1	6	0
CHADARKOPI CALENDER:—				
Hindu	Per piece	0	0	0
David	,,	0	0	0

Remarks—Market dull.

GOLD.

Bombay, April 5.

Ready Rs. 21-10.
Vaida Sitar:—Opening 21/10. At 6 p.m. 21/10.
Vaida Sak:—Opening 21/11/3. At 6 p.m. 21/11/3.
Teji Mij:—
Vaida Sitar:—Opening 0/1/9.
Vaida Sak:—Opening 0/3/6.

SILVER.

Bombay, April 5.

Ready:—3.
Vaida Sitar:—Opening 68/15. Lowest 68/12 At 6 p.m. 68/12.
Vaida Sitar:—Opening 69. Lowest 68/14. At 6 p.m. 68/14.
Vaida Sak:—Opening 68/14. Lowest 68/13. At 6 p.m. 68/13.
Teji Mij:—
Vaida Sitar:—Opening As. 10.
Vaida Sak:—Rs. 1.
Tone:—Market quiet.

HELP FOR THE BLIND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—There are, it is true, continual demands upon our purse. They say entertain the sick, the wounded, the bereft of the Lord. Tue. The demand is reasonable, say I. Who feed and keep them going? Is it not the public? Is not a rational method simpler, cheaper? The Happy Home for the Blind is another beggar institution of the type. I appeal to you to loosen your purse string and help the Home. I say it is economical to teach the blind to live by the sweat of his brow. May be he can earn only half a bread; or, perhaps, a quarter. Will not Society like to be relieved of its responsibility to that extent? It may be that you know that what you give the beggar blind goes not to him. His is the bread that he gets for the day, if not the blows and beating in the bargain for his inability to have earned enough for his keeper, who carefully empties his pocket in the evening. Why give those and multiply immorality and diseases innumerable adding to the already heavy load of human misfortune? As if the blind and the lamed, the deaf and the maimed are not quite enough. We dole out money to manufacture diseases and miseries in myriads.

Brothers and sisters, join ye the help, raise the funds for the Happy Home for the Blind. Come ye to the concert of the 19th instant at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall at 5.30 p.m. Fail not to bring friends. Here's God's blassing. May you and yours share it.—Yours, etc.,

BYRAM N. KHAMBATA.

275, Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, April 5.

MR D. L. VAIDYA ENTERTAINED.

The Kayastha Prabhu Club at Thana had arranged a pleasant function which came off most successfully on the evening of the 4th instant. The Club, the C. K. P. Education Society and other sister bodies presented an address to Mr. D. L. Vaidya, a Solicitor of Bombay and a leading member of the community, for the large and munificent donations given by him from time to time for education among and amelioration of the condition of the community.
decorated and a spacious *shamiana* was put in the open space in front. Long before the appointed time the *shamiana* and the Club premises were filled to their utmost capa-
The guest of the evening was received at the entrance by R. B. P. V. Gupte and was conducted through the lines of a smart troup of "Boy Scouts" to the seat provided for him. After the election of Mr. R.B. Gupte to the chair and the singing of a couple of welcome verses, Messrs. G. B. Pradhan and W. B. Pradhan made speeches eulogising the numerous acts of Mr. Vaidya in the cause of the community. Mr. A. A. Chitre then read the address, which was presented to Mr. Vaidya in a beautiful silver casket amidst prolonged applause. Mr. Vaidya in his speech thanking the various institutions for the honour done to him dwelt on the needs of the community and offered some practical suggestions. A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings and the large assemblage dispersed after being treated to a light refreshment.

LIQUOR SHOP NEAR CHURCH.

On behalf of Purity Mission Society, Mr. Jhabvala writes to say that some time ago the Collector of Excise was represented in the matter of a Refreshment Bar at Dadar that was given an extension in selling periods protesting against the concession granted to the owner of the so-called Refreshment Bar. "Though the Collector has been kind enough to take into liberal and sympathetic consideration all my representations yet he has observed a mysterious silence in the above connection. I have repeatedly asked him why extension of period should be given to the above licensee but he has not been kind enough to reply to that upto now.

Secondly, there is a Church opposite Chinchpokli Water Works Byculla and it is reported that the Collector has granted or is in the act of granting a license to applicants for a shop on City Trust plot No. 92. Such a step is not only in contravention of the rule of license, but gravely endangers the lives and property of the residents of the locality. I have on behalf of the residents of the locality who have applied to me raised a protest. How dangerous it is to have liquor shop in the midst of a labouring population is best known to one who is conversant with labour conditions obtaining in the town of Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, April 5.

The disturbance over North-West India is passing eastwards through the central parts of the country. It has caused widespread rain in West United Provinces and adjacent districts of the Punjab.

Rainfall has been nearly general in West United Provinces and local in Assam Chota Nagpur. East and North Punjab, Kashmir, Central India, East Central Provinces and Madras Deccan.

Few falls have occurred in Bengal, East Rajputana, South Hyderabad and Malabar.

Chief amounts are:—Meerut one inch, Roorkee three quarters, Mainpuri, Dehra Dun, Mukteswar and Chakrata a half, Simla one and a half, Ambala three quarters, Sialkot, three, Srinagar, Khandwa Saugor a half, Seoni three quarters, Pendra and Cochin a half and Kurnool one.

Forecast:—Extension in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa and decrease in West United Provinces and the Punjab.—A.P.

Eczema, Rashes

Sores & Eruptions Soon Heal when the Blood is cleansed with

Clarke's Blood Mixture

"In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared."

Mr. Charles S. Abbott, of 28, Rendlesham Road, Clapton, London, England, writes:—
"In July last I contracted a very bad attack of Barber's Rash. My face was covered with the sore places and was very painful and swollen. I attended a hospital for some time, undergoing electric treatment, etc., without any appreciable result. Then a member of the family persuaded me to try a bottle of Clarke's Blood Mixture. The first two bottles stopped all the discharge and the swelling vanished. In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared and no trace of the complaint has ever reappeared."

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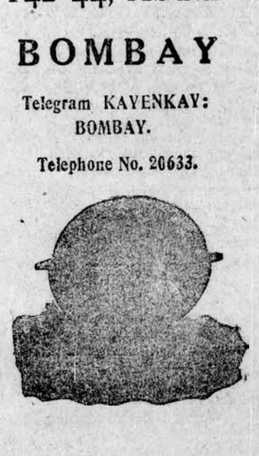

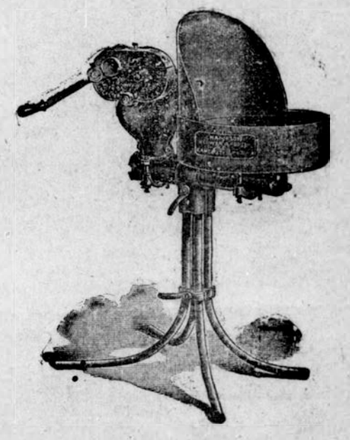

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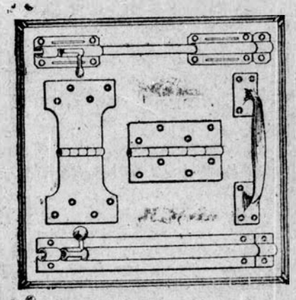

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We have such facts before us, yet we neglect. Therefore, anything that will improve the condition of Deformed Children must be welcomed by all of us. If your child is suffering from any Deformity, such as Spinal Curvature, Infantile Paralyses, Cure Legs or any other defects please do not fail to call at our place, and you will see how hundreds of Deformed children are attended to by us.

In addition to treating Deformed Children we take X-Ray Photographs in cases requiring same.

Our qualified Consulting Specialist has wide practical experience and enjoys the advantages of extensive studies in various subjects relating to Deformities.

From the 1st of January 1924. our House has been appointed by the SECRETARY OF STATE for India in Council to treat all cases of DEFORMITY and to prepare ARTIFICIAL LIMBS and ORTHOPAEDIC APPLIANCES for all deformed patients belonging to the Civil and Military Hospitals in India.

For information, please apply to the Superintendent, Zander Orthopaedic and Medico-Electric Institute.

N. POWELL & Co., BOMBAY.

A RAILWAY GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I enclose copies of correspondence between me and the General Traffic Manager, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

My complaint was that for a mere lapse of memory which all human beings are subject to and a technical irregularity (if it can be so-called) in not producing a season ticket on demand the Railway Company ought not to demand their pound of flesh which amounted in this instance practically to the payment of 3 fares, namely, what was already paid when the ticket was originally purchased and subsequently two more fares. It is all very well for a high Railway official to sit at his comfortable desk and talk philosophy and sermonise the travelling public as to its duty in such matters which, he ought to have known, I for one perfectly well understood. But the point which I raised and to which no attention has been paid is what should be the correct duty of a public carrier like the Railway Company towards its patrons the travelling public. Surely the Company cannot be allowed to frame arbitrary and oppressive regulations. Their legitimate duty is to consider all reasonable suggestions and grant relief in all fit cases. I know there is a rule that all tickets should be produced on demand but what right has a ticket examiner insistently to demand penalty for an omission which is not wilful but merely accidental? This can be the function of a better judicial head like that of a Magistrate or Judge who alone can decide whether or not the omission to produce a ticket caused or was likely to cause monetary loss to the Railway Company and whether such omission was wilful and fraudulent or merely due to human failings to which all high and low are subject. In order to cure the defect in the existing regulation I suggested a remedy. But the General Traffic Manager not only failed to comprehend the evident reasonableness of it but has failed to take any steps to amend the rule by referring it to higher authorities and has assumed the role of a final arbiter as to the reasonableness or otherwise of the Rule of his Company.

I understand that in several cases on application the penalty levied is refunded. In my case even this usual relief is denied me.

As the General Traffic Manager has failed to grasp the importance of the issue I have raised, I now appeal to you and through your paper the general public as well as the Railway Passengers' Association and the elected members of the Legislative Council to take this matter in hand and put a stop to the existing unreasonable method of the Railway authorities in dealing with passengers travelling on the Railway from whom the Company derives huge profits. At any rate I consider it absolutely wrong for a Company to try to make undue profits by such devices.—Yours, etc.

(Mrs.) V. H ANTIA.

Bandra, March 29.

TEXT OF LETTER TO G. T. M.

Turner Road,
% Bandra, 12th March 1926.

To
E Trevor Robinson Esqr.,
General Traffic Manager,
B. B. and C. I. Railway,
Bombay.

Sir,

I beg to enclose the Excess fare ticket No B/6 11665 dated 8th inst. and to bring to your notice the following facts:—

2. On the 8th inst. in my hurry to catch a train I omitted to carry my Season Ticket No. 18750 with me, the consequence being that I was charged at Bandra on arrival of the fast passenger train at 8-6 p.m. Rs. 1-6-0 on account of excess fare and penalty. I got my Season Ticket from Colaba to Bandra renewed very recently on 4th inst. for a period of 3 months tenable upto 3rd June next. I explained to the female ticket examiner who demanded excess fare and penalty from me the circumstances under which I omitted by a mere oversight to carry my Season Ticket with me that day and I even informed the Dy. Station Master as to who I was and reminded him that he was well aware of my position in life and the fact that I have been holding a season ticket for the past few years. The ticket examiner was however inexorable and recovered the double fare from me in addition to the fare I paid on my Season Ticket.

3. I believe your Company could have no intention to make profits by charging three times the fare from your daily passengers for a mere oversight which human nature is subject to at all times. I think any Company working on sound moral business lines exercise discretion in the matter in the case of persons who rarely if ever commit an oversight which all human beings are liable to commit. I can well understand that there are passengers who try to cheat the Railway Company and in their case you may bring into force your rule ruthlessly. But surely there are exceptions to all rules and the rule as to the production of a Season ticket, already paid for, on demand is not meant to be used against respectable passengers who can bring irrefutable proofs of their bona fides to the satisfaction of the Station authorities.

4. I am sorry to bring to your notice from my observations and from general complaints amongst Second Class lady passengers that the 2 female ticket examiners you have recently employed are not ever polite towards respectable lady passengers. I learn that in one instance a Parsi lady similarly omitted to carry with her her season ticket and unfortunately had no money with her to pay the excess fare and penalty on the spot. She assured the ticket examiner of her respectability, explained that she had no money to pay immediately and undertook to adduce evidence and to produce her pass next day. But the female ticket examiner would not listen and insisted on immediate payment of her "pound of flesh." The lady was in a predicament and shed tears when other passengers came to her assistance and paid the money demanded on her behalf. This is only an instance of how these ticket examiners behave towards respectable passengers. The question is whether the ticket Examiner was justified in bullying the passenger. The law does not allow such behaviour on the part of servants of the Railway Company. In such cases it considers the intention of the passenger that is whether it is bona fide or criminal. Supposing the passenger refuses to pay the only alternative would be to take down his or her name leaving the Railway Company to take steps to recover the money or prosecute the person and the Magistrate would surely consider the point whether or not the Railway Company's servants acted in an arbitrary and unreasonable manner and for a more technical omission whether the Company was justified in persecution and annoying a respectable daily passenger in this fashion. I am sure persons such as the female ticket examiner in question who possess no intelligence or tact and who cannot discriminate between respectable and other passengers should not be employed on work of such delicate nature. These persons are more a nuisance than help-ers to their employers. They should be taught what is their correct duty. In this case my susceptibilities have been hurt by the behaviour of your ticket Examiner. I however thought fit to make payment as insistently demanded and now come to you for relief. But I can say this much that if you continue to employ such tactless persons there is every chance of your administration coming into disrepute with the travelling public.

5. To put a stop to the present undesirable arrangement which causes unnecessary annoyance and hardship to respectable passengers I would suggest for your approval and that of your Board of Directors an amendment of the rule which may be brought into operation only in cases of exceptional nature to the following effect:—

"When a passenger has by a mere oversight failed to carry his season ticket he may appear before the Station Master and explain the circumstances and give his name and address. If the Station Master is satisfied as to these facts and on the passenger undertaking to produce his season ticket next day he shall have the discretion to postpone the collection of the fare for the journey performed without ticket. Should the passengers aforesaid fail to perform his undertaking he may be dealt with as required by law."

6. I am sure such cases will be few and far between and a slight change in the rule will remove the hardship created by the present inflexible rule—which is a weapon of oppression unwittingly placed in the hands of tactless and unreasoning subordinates.—Yours etc.

(Sd.) (Mrs.) V. H. ANTIA.

TEXT OF RLY. COMPANY'S REPLY.

Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company.
General Traffic Manager's Office.
No. S E G 1581/1. Bombay 25th March 1926.

From
The General Traffic Manager
To
Mrs. V. H. Antia,
Turner Road, Bandra.

Madam,

I regret you were put to inconvenience on the 8th inst., and that excess fare was demanded as you were unable to produce your ticket, but I would remind you that this was not due to any fault of the Railway. If passengers would only carry their tickets with them, in exactly the same way as they do in the case of other necessary articles required on the road, and as notified on each Season Ticket, there would be no necessity for demanding excess fares, and incidentally a considerable amount of unpleasantness would cease.

I regret however I cannot make any exceptions to the rule.

I note your remarks regarding the alleged incivility of the Ticket Examiners. This will be looked into.

Yours, etc.,
Sd.....
General Traffic Manager.

AHMEDNAGAR NOTES.

NATIONAL SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDNAGAR, April 3.

The last week was one of great enthusiasm in the city of Ahmednagar, the fifth anniversary of the Ahmednagar National High School and the National Baby Week having attracted the attention of the public. The anniversary ceremony of the National School was performed on Monday the 29th March, in the Bagde Theatre under the presidentship of Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande, who had been specially invited for the occasion. Under the able lead of Mr. Hiray, the workers of the School have displayed an uncommon vigour. The school is perfectly free from any sort of Government control. As regards the curriculum of intellectual studies, the school professes to complete the whole High School course in five years, besides making provision for Manual Training in carpentry, weaving, and press-work. Marathi being the medium of instruction for all other subjects except English. The commercial class is another special feature of the School curricula.

FIGHTING SLAVE MENTALITY.

The President concluded the function with a convincing speech in favour of the necessity of the furtherance of the National Education propaganda, saying "Lokamanya would have been a greater Lokamanya, had he not gone through the motion-killing system of education, which is at present doing its best to make slaves of Indians."

As decided before by the Ahmednagar Baby Week Committee, the Ahmednagar Baby and Health Week was celebrated for the second time in this city from 27th to 28th ultimo. It was a better success than that of the last year. The special feature of this year's celebration was that the Committee was made representative of all shades of opinions and followers of both the Western and Eastern medical systems.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DAHANU, April 4.

M. Munirkha Azad of Monghyr (Behar) addressed a crowded meeting at Dahanu yesterday, presided over by Mr. Naranji Vaidya. He appealed to all Hindus and Mahomedans to give up all hatred and unite together in the interests of the country which has remained in foreign bondage. He also urged the use of Khaddar.

CONFERENCE OF BURMESE COUNCIL BOYCOTTERS.

RANGOON, April 4.

The thirteenth annual Conference of the Burmese Association which represents one section of the Council-Boycotting Nationalists under the leadership of U Chit Hlaig held a three days' session at Moulmein from 31st March to 2nd April. Among the resolutions passed was one against the separation of Burma from India till the attainment of Home Rule and another demanding restoration of Buddha Gaya to Buddhists. A resolution protesting against the levy of the land customs duty on goods brought from Siam to Burma was also passed.—A.P.

As consequence to the increase in the charges for electricity made by the Karachi Electric Light Corporation from six annas to seven and a half annas per unit, over 300 consumers have requested the Corporation to cut off the supply of energy from April 1st as a protest against what they consider unfair increase in charges.

The Working Committee of the Amraoti Hindu Sabha in its meeting held on 3rd April has strongly protested against the Madras Government's circular prohibiting Government servants from joining the Hindu Sabha. The Sabha is of opinion that every Hindu has an inherent right to join the Hindu Sabha.

BERAR LETTER.

FAILURE OF COTTON CROP

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

YEOTMAL, March 29.

The spring is gradually developing into the summer. The weather is often cloudy. This week has witnessed enormous storms and showere of rain accompanied at places with hail. Plague, influenza and small-pox are prevailing in an epidemic form.

The number of cart loads of unginned cotton that were sold at the cotton markets in Berar upto 20th March is 6,12,216, as compared with 7,02,116 sold last year. The deficit is accounted for by the poor yield of cotton during the last harvest. The failure of cotton crops in many tracts, coupled with the abnormally low prices of cotton and the stringency of the money market have reduced the Berar Agriculturists to a very pitiable condition. The Government have granted suspension of land revenue assessment in the Amraoti, Akola and Buldana districts to a certain extent; but have turned quite a deaf ear to the woes of the agriculturists in the Yeotmal district. The Deputy Commissioner of the Yeotmal district, who has presumably misguided the C. P. Government has become the target of acute criticism in the Press, and the Yeotmal District Association whose annual meeting was held last Thursday under the presidentship of Mr. B. G. Khaparde, M.L.C., has unsparingly criticised this injustice and partiality on the part of the satrap of the district. What the agriculturist in Berar now expects from the Government is the grant on a very liberal scale of taccavi advances, without which it has become very difficult for the agriculturist to till his fields.

POLITICAL INACTIVITY.

The political atmosphere is calm and serene. The council has almost "breathed" its last. The Swaraj Party is no more functioning in the province. The Responsivists generally hold the reins of public life in their hands, but beyond appointing the General Secretary of the Party, they do not seem to have proceeded an inch. Some stir is expected to be caused at the Berar Provincial Conference, responsibility for holding which lies upon the heads of the workers in the Yeotmal district. But the holding of the Conference seems to have escaped the attention of Yeotmal people.

PUNCHAYET COMMITTEES.

The Village Punchayet Committee after having held three meetings and gone through a mass of written evidence is busy writing their final report. It is believed that the Committee is going to recommend unanimously that both judicial as well as administrative powers ought to be conferred upon every Punchayet as soon as it is formed. It is talked about in responsible circles that the impending report of this Committee is likely to be a satisfactory one. One of the recommendations of the Committee is the establishment of a provincial officer whose duty it shall be to induce people to start a Panchayet and to help them in every way in performing their duties. The idea has its origin from Mr. Y. M. Kale (now Hon'ble) who was one of its very enthusiastic members

YEOTMAL DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

WUN, April 5.

The ninth session of the Yeotmal District Conference, held at Wun on the 3rd and 4th April under the presidentship of Mr. Laxman Balwant Bhopatkar, M.L.C., was largely attended. The number of delegates was about 600. Mr. Bhopatkar in his forceful speech lasting for over two hours gave an elaborate exposition of the principles of Responsive Co-operation. He showed how the mentality underlying the new movement was quite different from the attitude of the Moderates. He claimed that, if there was any movement nearer to the Irish Sin-fein ideals and methods, it was Responsive Co-operation.

The Conference adopted several resolutions chief among them condemning the apathy of the local officers towards the distress caused by failure of crops, supporting the draft of the amended Berar Land Revenue Code and the requesting the Government of India to give their assent to the draft without making any alterations therein, recommending the Yeotmal District Association to take steps for the formation of Berar into a sub-province and lastly heartily supporting the manifesto of Responsivist Party as adopted at Akola and exhorting electors to support Responsivist candidates in the ensuing general elections.

DIGAMBAR JAIN CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, April 5.

The 20th anniversary of Syadvad Mahavidyalaya was held in two sessions with great enthusiasm. The first meeting in the premises of the Vidyalaya on the Ganges on 3rd April was presided over by Pandit Gangaprasad Mehta, M.A. (Hindu University). Among the proceedings were lectures by students in Sanskrit and Hindi and an address by Brahmchari Jaindharm Bhusan Sital Prasadji on the Progress of the Institution and the beauty of Jainism. The meeting was attended by a distinguished audience including the Maharaja of Kasimbazar, Rai Bahadur Dwarkaprasad, Prof. Ranjitsingh, Dr. Nihalkaran Sethi. The second meeting, convened in the Town Hall on the 4th April under the presidency of P. C. Bhattacharya, M.A., the Chairman delivered a learned address on some original aspects of Jainism chiefly dwelling upon the great services Jainism rendered to humanity, its importance to philosophy and ethics, its special significence to modern India and the world for the life of commerce and religion. There were also lectures by Pandit Mathuranas Pandit Yagyanarain, M.L.C., Prof. Dharmveer and Brahimchari Sitalprasad.

The District Traffic Superintendent, M S. M Railway, Guntakal, wires under Monday's date. Through communication was restored at 10/45 hours on 3rd instant between Malkapuram and Dronachelium.—A. P.

NATIONAL FEDERATION FORMED.

SUPPORT TO COMMONWEALTH BILL

About 25 persons belonging to the different political persuations were present at the Christening of the National Federation at China Baug on Monday. The new organisation is formed to give support to and enlist the sympathy of the various political parties in the country to Mrs. Besant's Commonwealth of India Bill which is before the Parliament.

Prominent amongst those present were Messrs. B. G. Horniman, M. R. Jayakar, Mrs. Annie Besant, the Hon. Mr. Rattansey D. Morarji, the Hon Sir C. V. Mehta, Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, B. Chakravarty, B. Das, C. Y. Chintamani, Madan Mohan Malaviya, B. C. Pal, Manu Subedar, H. Kunzru, Hirendranath Dutt, G. K. Nariman and D. G. Dalvi.

After Mr. M. R. Jayakar was elected to the Chair, the formal business of naming the organisation and framing of objects over, Mrs. Besant moved the main resolution on the agenda which ran as follows:—

"This Conference of the National Federation urges the House of Commons to pass the second reading of the Commonwealth of India Bill, thus showing sympathy with the righteous aspiration of India for Self-Government, as declared in the resolution of the National Congress of 1914."

Mrs. Besant in moving the resolution narrated the circumstances under which the Commonwealth of India Bill came to be drafted and how it represented the minimum demands on which all parties were agreed.

A REPLY TO LORD BIRKENHEAD.

Mr. B. C. Pal in seconding the resolution said that those who had taken lead in the constitution of the Bill deserved their sincerest thanks. The Bill was their reply to Lor Birkenhead who said that they won't consider any scheme of constitutional advance for the people of India unless the people were reasonably agreed upon a certain definite measure of advance. It was the duty of the Government to bring about a Conference or a Commission to bring together representative Indian opinion on the point. The Government had failed. Here was a bill which though it could not be considered to be accepted by all political parties in the country represented the considered opinion of a larger section of the political parties in the country. It was a reply to Lord Birkenhead and it was upto them to do the best and the honest they could and ought to do by India.

The resolution was carried.

OBJECTS OF FEDERATION.

The objects of the Federation are:—

Members remain in their respective political organisations, but unite in a common effort to obtain Indian Freedom.

We define Swaraj as full Dominion Status, as claimed by the resolution of the National Congress of 1914.

We accept Responsive Co-operation wherever useful for advancing the interest of the country, and all forms of constitutional agitation against proposals inimical to these.

PERSONNEL.

The meeting before dispersing appointed the following Committee:

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, President; Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, N. C. Kelkar and Hasan Imam, Vice-Presidents.

Members of Council:—Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart. (Bombay), M. R. Jayakar (Bombay), Jamnadas Dwarkadas (Bombay), Hon. Mr. Patansi Morarji (Bombay), Iqbal Narain Gurtu (U. P.), A. P. Sen (U. P.) Iswar Saran (U. P.) N. Subba Rao (Madras), Dewan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghavier (Madras), P. K. Telang (Madras), Jamshed N. Mehta (Sindh), Sir Hari Singh Gour (C.P.) B. Chakravarti (Bengal), Hirendranath Dutt (Bengal), Hon. Rai Bahadur Rane Saran Das (Punjab) S. Sinha (Bihar) Dr. R. P. Paranjipye, Manu Subedar, B. S. Kamat, B. C. Pal.

General Secretaries:—Annie Besant, B. Shiva Rao.

Amendments Committee:—President, General Secretaries Ex Officio, V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, M. R. Jayakar, Hasan Iam, Sir Sivaswami Iyer.

The Council shall invite the co-operation of organisations accepting the above statement.

ALLAHABAD POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, April 2.

A district political conference will be held in Allahabad under the auspices of the District Congress Committee, Allahabad on the 23rd and 24th April, 1926. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the president of the Indian National Congress has very kindly consented to preside. The special feature of the conference will be the khadi exhibition and the spinning demonstration. The khadi will be unique of its kind for decent khadi of various varieties. The exhibits include excellent pieces from Bombay, Ahmedabad, Andhra, Bengal and the Punjab. Important All India leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Lala Lajpat Rai, Ali Brothers, Dr. Satyapal, Babu Rajendra Prasad have been invited.

SHIVAJI FESTIVAL.

MAHAD, April 5.

Shri Shivaji festival was celebrated with great eclat at Raigad fort, the capital of Shivaji on Saturday 3rd April. Raja Saheb Laxamanrao Bhonsle of Nagpur presided. Messrs. Kelkar, Munje, Gunjal, Soman, Welkar, Savarker, Belvi and Khandke among others attended the celebrations and took a prominent part in the proceedings. Three free meals as Shivaji Maharaja's prasad were given to all including untouchables without any distinction of caste.

On Sunday the 4th Raja Saheb Bhonsle returned to Mahad from Raigad. A public address was presented to Raja Saheb at night by the inhabitants of Mahad when Vinayakrao Dongre, pleader presided. Abont a 1,000 people were present.—A. P.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY

FIRST DAY OF THE MONAL WEEK. Fair of Khadi and Swadeshi articles (arts and crafts), the Congressouse compound, Girgaum Back Road. (Assion free).

Public meeting at Congressouse, Girgaon Back Road, 6-30 p.m., MNaidu to preside. Dr. Annie Besant wie one of the speakers.

Public lecture under the aces of the F Ward Congress Committe-7-30 p.m., Dr. Sathe to preside.

WEDNESDAY, 7.

Public lecture at the Bomi Students' Brotherhood, Sandhurst Road, Pundit Iqubal Narain Gurtu on "How S We Serve?", Pundit Hirdya Nath Kunpresiding, 6 p.m. (S.T.).

Mr Khadilkar's lecture undee auspices of the F Ward Congress Cottee, 7 p.m., Mr. C. Sahare to preside.

SATURDAY, Apr9.

The s.s. "Kaiser-i-Hind leaveith the English mails at 1 p.m.

Bombay Tenants' Association eting, Apollo Bunder, Alfred Sailors' Ife Superintendent's Quarters, 6-15 p.m.

Exhibition of the Petit Gymnm, the Esplanade, 5-15 p.m., Sir D. M. it to preside.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ACIATION.

The adjourned annual genermeeting of the Association will be held he Rooms of the Association on Wednesdayth instant) at 6 p.m.

ADULT EDUCATIONAL ASIATION.

The Study Circle in the Prilos of Economics conducted by Prof. P. Wadia will meet to-day at 6 p.m. in the Unsity Library Buildings.

NOTICE TO JURYMI

Gentlemen of the Common jusmmoned for the current Criminal Sessione required to attend at the High Court on Tday morning the 6th April 1926 at 11 o'clocS.T.).

VILE PARLE CONGRESS COITTEE.

The annual general meeting the Vile Parla Congress Committee will held in the Rastriya Shala Buildings nay Tuesday) at 9-30 p.m. to pass audited accounts of the last year. All members are requested to attend.

BRAHMAN SABHA.

The Annual General meeting of memwers of the Brahman Sabha Bombay vbe held on Sunday (11th insta.) at 5 p in the Brahman Sabha, Shankerwadi Back near Prarthana Samaj Charni Road Gun. All the members of the Sabha are eally requested to attend.

B. P. C. C. SWADESHI FAIR CAELLED

Owing to the Congress House r having to be pulled down for immediate rs, and the ris being deposited in a lapart of the compound, the Fair which wo be held to celebrate the National Week had to be given up. So there will now only the lectures and other programmes

NATIONAL CELEBRATION WC.

Under the auspices of the Girgaut District Congress Committee. ShriputMavabarjibhai the State Poet of Jangar, will narrate some stories and recite epics and ballads on National Awning Patriotism and Self-Sacrifice at 9 p.m. (S.T.) on Wednesday at Congress House, Girgaum Back Road, when all are cordially ited to attend.

BHULESHWAR D. C. C.

The residents of the Bhuleshwar W are informed that during the National W the members and volunteers from Bhuwar Ward will go out to hawk khaddar to enrol Congress members. The residents C Ward are requested to help and engage them in every possible way.

Those who wish to volunteer their vices for the above purposes are requested see the Secretaries.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P and O mail steamer anpura" with the mails from London 05th ultimo arrived at Aden at 1 p.m. on th1th instant and left there at 5-30 p.m. theme day.

In ordinary course she should arrivein Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday the 9th inst

The outward P and O mail steamer "nwak" with mails from London of 1st inst left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 3rd insta

G. WARD DISTRICT C. C.

The Council of G. Ward District Congress Committee have decided to hold a sping competition in the National Week. Competition will be held on Sunday (11th inst.) fr 3 to 4 p.m. for one hour hour. Prizes l be given to the first three. Those who w to take part in the competition should ea their names before Saturday (10th inst. the Committee's Office, at Ollengal Wa (opp. New Bridge)) Lady Jamshedji . Re Dadar.

THE TRAVANCOREAN ASSOCIATION

The second quarterly general meeting the above Association was held in Bai Bach Lai Building, Parel, on the 4th instant wi Mr. Pothan Joseph, B.A. L.L.B., on the ch After a programme of music, many resolutio regarding outdoor games, library and oth topics of interest were discussed and adopte after a lively discussion. The Presiden wound up the proceedings with an interestin speech.

A SOCIAL AT BORDI HIGH SCHOOL.

Mr. A V Save, the Superintendent of the Bordi High School was at home to his pupils of the Matric class. After spending a very pleasant hour in talking to his pupils and guests, Mr. Save also entertained them to a ng at Apollo Chambers who had swallowed tea party, after which some of the pupils made speeches and expressed their deep sense of gratitude to their teacher for his qualities of head and heart. Mr. Bhise, the Principal of the High School advised the pupils to follow Mr. Save's example of self-sacrifice and devotion to duty.

THE PETIT GYMNASTIC INSITUTION.

The annual exhibition of Sir D. M. Petit Gymnastic Institution and the opening ceremony of the new Wrestling Square will be held on Saturday the 10th instant at 5-15 p.m. at the Headquarters of the Institution. Sir D. M. Petit, the President of the Gymnasium will preside and distribute the prizes.

On the day of the Exhibition, the pupils of the Institution will give a demonstration of various feats and wrestling contests, etc.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI.

The following Committee of Management has been appointed for the current year:—Mr. S. P. Varde, (Chairman); Messrs. S. S. Naik, L. B. Varadkar, S. L. Kapdi, S. V. Bharne, P. N. Varde, A. R. Sadekar and S. A. Padvekar (members); Messrs. L. N. Dudkar and B. N. Pandit (hon. treasurers). Messrs. Y. H. Sukthankar and M. L. Rajadhyaksha (honorary secretaries.).

BOMBAY ANDHRAS.

A representative public meeting of the Andhras of Bombay was held on the 21st ultimo at the Servants of India Society Hall Sandhurst Road, to consider the formation of an Andhra Association in Bombay. Mr. C. Y. Chintamani presided over the meeting.

A resolution forming a Bombay Andhra Association with the aim of uniting all the Andhras residing in Bombay and safeguarding their common interests and general welfare was passed and office-bearers of the Association appointed.

CHOPIN RECITAL-LECTURE.

A Chopin Recital-Lecture will be given by Madam Januschke-Lyttler on Monday the 12th instant at 6-30 p.m. at the Queen Mary High School, Girgaum.

Tickets available at Rose's and the Queen Mary High School, will cost Rs. 5, 3, 2 and 1, and part proceeds will be given to the Queen Mary High School Jubilee Fund.

The programme is as under:—(1) Ballade—G. Minor Op. 23. (2) Scherzo—B. Flat Minor Op. 31. (3) Preludes—G. Major Op. 28 No. 3, F. Major Op. 28, (4) Valse—G. Flat Major Op. 70. No. 1 Ouvre Posthume. (5) Study—G. Flat Major Op. 10. No. 5.

ELOCUTION COMPETITION.

The Elocution Competition Prize Distribution Ceremony of the Gokhale Education Society's Bombay Centre was celebrated lately at the D. G. T. High School Building, Girgaon Back Road, when Mr. Manecklal Premchand presided and Mrs. Manecklal Premchand gave away the prizes.

Mr. Karandikar, the Branch Secretary, submitted the report to the gathering. After reviewing in brief to the various activities of the Society and the solid progress achieved in so short a time, he referred to the early history of this new movement.

After the speeches of Messrs. R. S. Bakhale and D. G. Kale in praise of this new activity of the Society were over Mrs. Manecklal distributed prizes to the successful candidates, and addressed the gathering.

A CHARITY PERFORMANCE.

A performance will take place on Basi Ead, (15th instant) at the Gaiety Theatre from 6 to 8 p.m. The entertainment is organised by Atiya Begum for Mocene Niswan, Muslim girls' education, and will exhibit some artistic and interesting features with regards to the music and art of India. It is hoped the public will patronize this beautiful and unique show.

Tickets can be had from Atiya Begum, Ridge Road; (2) Dr. Nowrange, Laburnum Road. (3) Dr. Jhirad, Marina Mansions, Chowpaty and (4) Nawabzadah Nadir, Port Trust Railway Building, Ballard Estate.

MUSLIM LADIES FREE CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

Those interested in the cause of education of Mohomedan ladies, especially that of Gosha Mussalman ladies at their homes, will be gratified to learn that the Municipal Schools Committee has recently prepared, and put into circulation, four boxes of the Library in different localities of the city inhabited by Mahomedans. Each Box contains 25 to 35 Urdu books with a catalogue of the same, and an Issue Book. Mussalman gentlemen desirous of getting the lady members of their family for the benefit of these circulating Libraries are requested to communicate for particulars of information with the Superintendent, Madanpura Settlement, Social Service League, Safrabadi, Bombay-8, or with the Schools Committee Secretary direct.

BADMINTON IN BOMBAY.

The South Indian Badminton Doubles Tournament held under the auspices of the Southern Star Sports Club, Parel, came to a close on Monday morning when the Southern Star Sports Club team 'Star' defeated the Malabar Badminton Club 'A' team 25-29, 29-25, 29-19.

In requesting Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Bar-at-law to present the Trophy and medals to the winners and runners up Mr. K. S. Ramchandra Iyer, President of the Tournament Committee dwelt on the history of the Tournament. Mr. M. R. Jayakar then presented the trophy and the gold medals to the winners and the silver medals to the runners up in he course of his interesting speech expressed great satisfaction at the game and pointed out that it was a misconception to call badminton a 'ladies game.'

BOY SCOUT DEMONSTRATION.

The New Wadi Municipal Boy Scout Troop under its Scout Master, Mr. S. N. Malgaoker gave a successful demonstration of Scout activities on the evening of Sunday the 28th inst. The exhibition or demonstration was held in an open verandah of the school near Fanaswadi under the presidency of Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, B.A., the District Commissioner of Municipal Scouts. Quite a large gathering was present and several scouters, scouts and cubs were present.

The function began with a musical entertainment by the troop scouts. This was followed by a dramatic entertainment in which the underlying principles of scouting were strongly emphasised. Finally there were some Boy Scout drill displays which was followed by a Camp Fire. At this Camp Fire some 16 boy scouts were invested with the tenderfoot badge by Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, the District Commissioner.

TRANSFER FOR TREASURY BALANCES.

In a Press Communique the Dy. Controller of the Currency, Bombay, states:—

A transfer is being made to-day April 6th of three crores from the Treasury Balances of the Government of India in India to their Balances with the Secretary of State in London through the Paper Currency Reserve.

A EURSPEAN GIRL TYPIST'S SUICIDE

WISHED TO BE CREMATED.

Miss Ethel Marjorie Stewart (23) resident at Apollo Chambers who had swallowed veronal on Friday evening and who had been removed to the E. G. Hospital, succumbed to the effects of poisoning on Monday evening. At an inquest held by the Coroner, evidence was led to show that the deceased was on friendly terms with one Mr. Versteg. She complained to a friend before swallowing veronal that Mr. Versteg had badly let her down. She had left a letter under the pillow of her bed requesting that her body be cremated. She had left Rs. six for the purpose.

The Jury returned a verdict of suicide.

PUNDIT I. N. GURTU'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Pundit Iqubal Narain Gurtu will deliver a public lecture on "How are We Serve?" on Wednesday (the instant) at 6 p.m. (S.T) at the Brotherhood Headquarters, Sandhurst Road, when Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru of the Servants of India Society will preside.

1926 GENERAL ELECTIONS.

B. P. C. C. INVITES APPLICATIONS.

Applications are invited for two seats on the Assembly Non-Mahomedan Constituency and one seat for the Mahomedan Constituency as also for six non-Mahomedan and two Mahomedan seats for the Provincial Legislative Council. Applicants must be members of the Congress and must subscribe to the general Policy of Congressmen in the Assembly and the Council as laid down by the All-India Congress Committee at Delhi and must also sign the pledge. Applications must be forwarded to the Secretaries, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, "Congress House" 414, Girgaum Back Road, on or before 6 p.m. (S. T.) on Thursday (the 8th instant). Forms of application together with the General Policy and the pledge will be supplied at the Congress Office, 414, Girgaum Back Road, on any day up to 5 p.m. (S. T.) except on Sunday.

APPEAL TO COUNCIL VOTERS.

The Hon. Secretaries, Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee, write:—

"At the time of the last Council Elections in the year 1923, the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee had appealed to the residents of this District to enroll themselves as voters before it was too late. At that time the Indian National Congress had not lifted the Council Boycott. The circumstances have now changed altogether. The Congress has raised the Council Boycott and has called upon the local Congress Committees to carry on the election campaign with all the resources at their command with a view to secure an overwhelming majority of Swarajist members in the different Legislatures in the country. Every voter in the country must consider it his sacred duty to help the Congress to secure overwhelming majority of Swarajist members in the various legislatures. This can be done if all qualified persons take care to get themselves enrolled as voters.

We, therefore, appeal to every person residing in the Bombay Suburban District, who belongs to the Congress or sympathises with the Congress movement to ascertain from the office of the District Congress Committee, Arya Bhavan, Girgaum, Bombay, or the offices of the local Village Congress Committees, whether his name is registered in the preliminary list of voters, which will be published by the Government on the 6th April, 1926. If his name be found omitted although he possesses the necessary qualification, he should fill up and hand over the necessary application form to be obtained from the local Congress offices for being forwarded to the Collector before the 21st April, 1926. The necessary information regarding qualifications, etc., will also be supplied at the Congress offices."

"BEST HOPES REALISED."

RANGOON, April 3.

Commenting on Lord Reading's Viceroyalty, the "Rangoon Times" says: On the whole we think it is not more than ordinary fairness to say that the best hopes expressed as to the abilities of the departing Viceroy at the time of his appointment have been realised. Lord Reading came intent upon conciliating India as far as possible, and he has achieved all that was possible having regard to the limitations imposed by the politician class.—A. P.

FAMINE IN CUTCH.

Mr. Liladhar Dharamsi, Joint Secretary Anjar Public Relief Works Committee writes:—

During the last 5 years this is the third famine in Cutch People know not how to save themselves from starvation. The misery of the people beggars all description.

With a view to alleviate the misery of the people to some extent, the Anjar Public Relief Works Committee has been established. It has undertaken the excavation of public tanks with the kind sanction of the State. Doles are being distributed among the famine-stricken people. After the last report of the Committee the number of the people is daily on the increase. On 26/3/26, 471 men, 1236 women, 297 children and 99 disabled persons were helped by the Committee. Upto 28/3/26 79135 persons including 18064 men; 45502 women; 10185 children and 5384 disabled persons having been given help in grain nearly 820 bags of grain being already distributed.

Will kind people help us? Send help to Sheth Dharmashi Vallabhdas, Anjar (Cutch.)

GURUKUL ACADEMY ANDHERI.

The 15th anniversary gathering of the Gurukul Academy of the Bombay Arya Samaj was held at Andheri on the 2nd instant under the presidentship of Rajaratna Atmaramji of Baroda. A number of renowned Sannyasins, pandits, ladies and gentlemen of Bombay, Surat, Ahmedabad, Kathiawad and the Punjab attended.

At the outset the Brahamcharis of the Gurukul, recited welcome songs and Vedic hymns. Mr. Mulshanker S. Dave, the Principal, then explaining the goal and the work of the institution pointed out the defects of the modern school and college system of education and contrasted it with the system of the Gurukul Academy. Dr. Balkrishna then addressed the gathering on Ancient Aryan Civilization.

DEPRESSED CLASSES LEADERS' CONFERENCE.

Leaders of the Depressed Classes of the various provinces of India, are requested to attend the All-India Depressed Classes Leaders' Conference, to be held at Nagpada in Chokhamela Boarding on the 26th and 27th instant for fixing social, religious and political creed of their classes.

BOMBAY TEXTILE LABOUR UNION.

FIRST QUARTERLY REPORT.

The Bombay Textile Labour Union was organised on 1st January 1926. Before this date there were about 10 small Unions of Textile workers in this City located in different parts of the mill locality; but the recent big strike demonstrated the futility and pointed out the danger of having too many small organisations of workers with common interest in one city and brought home to the workers the dire necessity of bringing these Unions under one central organisation. Efforts were, therefore, made to amalgamate these Unions and start a new organisation. On 31st December 1925, a meeting of the representatives of the most of the existing Unions and other trade unionists in Bombay was held in this Hall and this Union was formally brought into existence. With it are amalgamated nine textile workers' unions in Bombay; but as all their members suffered seriously during the strike, there was not much paid membership left with them, and consequently the Bombay Textile Labour Union started its career without any membership of amalgamated unions.

MANAGED BY WORKERS.

In January the Union succeeded in securing 5247 paid members, in February the number rose to 7100 and in this month the same strength has been maintained. The membership of the Union comes from about 42 to 82 textile mills in the city and contains a few women workers also. Although members are drawn from most of the departments in the Mills, the weaving department is at present the prependering element in the Union. The rate of subscription is four annas per member.

The affairs of the Union are controlled by its Managing Committee consisting of the office-bearers of the Union and the representatives of the workers. The latter are elected in meetings of the workers of each mill in proportion of one representative for each 100 workers. At present the Managing Committee consists of 79 members of which 71 are workers themselves and 8 are office-bearers elected by the paid members in January last. For the purpose of facilitating the work of the Union, two centres —one at Kurla and the other at Madanpura, have been started and two more at Parel are being formed. At the centres there are centre Committees consisting of the workers' representatives of such mills as are located in the area of that centre. The heads of these centres are called "Superintendents, who are workers themselves and elected by the workers. These Superintendents of the Centres are 'Secretaries' of the Union and have, therefore, a place on the Executive of the Union.

As the Union was formed only three months agd, on benefit schemes for its members have yet been started. Its attention is at present directed to increase its strength and build up its funds. It has no other source of income than the monthly subscriptions. Nearly one-third amount of the latter is spent on the establishment of the Union and propaganda, and the remaining two-thirds are deposited in the Banks for benefit purposes.

REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES.

Although the members of the Union have not yet begun to get any financial assistance in the form of benefits every endeavour has been made to remove their grievances and protect their interests. In fact, to record their grievances and try to remove them has become one of the prominent items of the Union's activities. During the last three months, 40 complaints were recorded in the Union's office out of which 22 have been disposed of and 18 are pending. Of the 40, sixteen were those of dismissals, five of refusal to re-employment, four of assault, 3 each of withholding of wages and requisition for gratuity, two of illtreatment of women and one each of reduction in wages, fine and compensation and four of miscellaneous nature. Of the 12 disposed of cases of dismissals, 2 became successful, 3 unsuccessful and 7 were dropped. Six of the latter were dropped because the complainants were re-employed before the Union opened negotiations with the management. Three cases of refusal to re-employment were unsuccessful while the two cases of illtreatment of the women became successful. The one disposed of case of withholding of wages became successful and also of the one of requisition for gratuity similarly disposed of became successful. Of the three miscellaneous cases one failed and the remaining two were dropped. The method employed in dealing with these complaints is personal interviews first with the Managers of the Mills and next with the Agents and correspondence with both in the same order. In most of the cases more than one interview was found to be necessary to settle the dispute amicably.

DIFFICULTIES AHEAD.

This is in short the progress of the work done by the Union during the brief period of three months. Its strength, though encouraging, is too little if compared with the total number of textile workers in Bombay. Efforts are being made to increase the membership of the Union. But there are some very serious difficulties in the way. In the first place, though some employers are sympathetic towards the organisation of labour, the same cannot be said of all. In the second place the labour area being too wide the Union finds it financially difficult in its infancy to maintain a staff to go round the whole area and collect subscription. In the third place on account of the illiteracy among the workers the Union with its limited staff finds it difficult to convince them of the necessity of organisation. However, we do not feel there is any ground for pessimism. The difficulties are no doubt many and the task is an up-hill task; but we are determined to proceed surely, though rather slowly, and we hope to achieve fairly good results during the next few years.

HON. SIR BHUPENDRA NATH MITRA.

VISIT TO THE BOMBAY TEXTILE WORKERS' UNION.

The Hon. Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra, Member of the Governor General's Executive Council for Industries and Labour, who had been in Bombay in connection with the departure of Lord Reading and the arrival of H. E. Lord Irwin, paid a visit to the Bombay Textile Labour Union and the Social Service League, on Friday, the 2nd April 1926. In the morning he visited the Head Offices of the Union and the Social Service League and was shown the registers of members, receipt books, etc., of the Union and was explained the method of work adopted by the Union. He was then taken round and shown the housing condition of the industrial workers in the City. At 8 at night of the same date Sir Bhupendra met the members of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Textile Workers' Union and the Social Service League. Nearly 30 members of the Union's Managing Committee who are workers themselves, were present. The General Secretary of the Union then read out the report of the work done by the Union during the first quarter of its existence ending 31st March 1926. Mr. N. M. Joshi, President of the Union, then thanked Sir Bhupendra on behalf of the Union and the League for having honoured them with a visit. After being garlanded on behalf of the two institutions Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra expressed his satisfaction for being given an opportunity to see the work of the League and the Union and wished all success for the latter body which was still in its infancy. He was then shown round the various activities of the League such as the night schools, the technical school for the workers, the sewing class for women, the travelling library etc. He has promised to pay a second visit to these two institutions when he comes back to Bombay on the 12th and 13th of this month.

"OFFICIALS AND ELECTIONS"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read your note re the election of the Municipal President.

I was present there and what you have learnt is no surprise to me or to any intelligent person who was in the Corporation Hall. Just about 15 minutes to 1 p.m., the time when the meeting was to be held, Mr. Salehbhoy entered the Hall and as soon as he did so he was surrounded by Mr. H. P. Mody and his friends who seemed anxiously waiting for him, while at the same time one could see that Mr. Salehbhoy had come prepared for the contest. Suddenly within a couple of minutes he was taken out of the Hall by Mr. Mody and his friends and ushered into the Commissioner's room. Among those who entered the room of the Municipal Commissioner with Mr. Salehbhoy were Mr. H. P. Mody and the Police Commissioner. The way in which Mr. Salehbhoy was surrounded and taken into the Commissioner's room attracted the attention of all those who were assembled in the Hall and outside the Commissioner's room and naturally everyone watched what was going on in the Commissioner's room. At about 5 minutes to 1 p.m. Mr. Mody and a few others came out running and announced that Mr. Salehbhoy had agreed to resign and began approaching councillors who had promised support to him. Mr. Salehbhoy who soon followed then announced that he had just agreed to withdraw and asked his supporters to vote for Mr. Chinoy. Whatever may be the reasons for Mr. Salehbhoy's withdrawal only 5 minutes before the time; one thing was most extraordinarily clear and it was that the Municipal Commissioner and certain officials who during ordinary elections keep aloof or at least put up such an appearance openly kept themselves busy arranging a compromise and were openly and eagerly associating with Mr. Mody and his party who were securing support for Mr. Chinoy. All this has taken place in the presence of about 100 members of the Corporation and about 300 members of the public who had gathered to watch the election. Is this fair? Is this legal? Is this in conformity with the dignity of the Corporation of the first city in India? I could well see that a large number of members and especially the old and leading members expressing their utter surprise and disgust at this exhibition of the leader of the Progressive Party and the officials. It is for the members of the Corporation whether to allow such things or not, but I should certainly appeal to Press and the public to protest strongly against such things.—Yours, etc.,

S. K. DAFTARY.

NEW SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

MR. S. BARODAWALLA.

Mr. Salebhoy K. Barowalalla has been appointed Sheriff of Bombay in place of Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, resigned.

BOMBAY NON-BRAHMIN CONFERENCE

The General Secretary of the above Conference writes from 63 Bhandari Street, Girgaon:—

"In accordance with the resolution of the All-India Non-Brahmin Conference held at Umraoti, it is proposed to hold the first session of the Bombay Provincial Non-Brahmin Conference at Bombay in the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, on the 1st and 2nd of May 1926, under the presidentship of Mr. Dongarsey Ramji Patil.

The Non-Brahmins of the province are requested to notify to the Reception Committee at the office of the Conference such resolutions—properly classified—as they propose to lay before the Conference at least seven days in advance of the commencement of the session. This would be necessary in order to secure a proper hearing for them in the Subjects Committee.

The fees of the members of the Reception Committee, delegates and spectators have been fixed at Rs. 3, Re. 1 and Annas 4 respectively.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co., Frere Road, Fort).

MAY.

5th April 1926

Previous Closing Rate	18·85
To-day's Closing Rate	18 68
Difference	× 17

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road, Bombay).

MAY.

5th April, 1926.

Market Closed.

Khandi Closed Rs. 351·8·0

Sewri market was Closed on Monday.

HOCKEY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT

EXIT N. W. RLY KARACHI.

After a fast and even game on Monday evening the Poona Rangers entered the semi-final by defeating the North Western Railway Karachi by the only goal scored. On the run of the play, however, Karachi did not deserve to lose as they played really good hockey. Their one failing was weakness before goal and this cost them the match. Of a hard-working Poona half line Cazale deserves special mention for the smart manner in which he marked his man and intercepted passes.

A fast pace was set in the first half and both goals were visited in turn. Defence proved superior to attack and the forwards were invariably sent back. Of the two sets, however, the Karachi lot worked together better and they made several openings which were not availed of. Five minutes after the interval O'Brien with a bit of opportunism got to the ball first and notched the only goal. Karachi maintained a fierce pressure on the Poona defence but were not dangerous enough in the circle. Shortly before the end they came near scoring, McKenzie's watchfulness preventing them doing so. Reuben missed a first timer at goal, and then the diminutive supporter of Karachi left the field crestfallen, the final whistle being blown soon after:—

POONA RANGERS ... 1 Goal.
N. W. RLY. KARACHI ... Nil.

Poona Rangers:—Cowper; McKenzie and Symonds; Cazalet, Massey and Santa Cruz; McIntyre, O'Broen, Tyrrell, Naidu and Brewin.

N. W. Rly. Karachi:—Abrahams; Hamilton and Morriss; A Da Costa, Gonsalves and J. De Costa; Tellis, Rebeira, Da Cunha, Pereira, Reuben.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

Customs vs. Poona Rangers—Semi final.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

LONDON, April 4.

League football results Third Division Southern Section:—

Charlton 0, Brentford 2.
Exeter City 4, Aberdare 0.
Gillingham 1, Crystal Palace 1.
—Reuter's Special.

ELECTIONS IN C. P

WILL THERE BE TRIANGULAR CONTESTS?

JUBBULPORE, April 3.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, one of the General Secretaries of the All-India Congress Committee, has wired from Madras to the Central Provinces (Hindustani) Congress Committee to select candidates for the forthcoming elections to Provincial and Central Legislatures and to send names of selected candidates to the All-India Working Committee for final approval. Swarajists in the province who are mostly out of the Congress Committee, are seeking cooperation of the Provincial Congress Committee in the matter of selection of candidates. Even among the Swarajists of this province there is divergence of opinion, some wishing to adhere to the Congress mandate and some leaning towards the Responsivist policy. Unless some compromise is effected there is a possibility of a triangular contest between Swarajists, Responsivists and Constitutionalists.—F. P. I.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION OF THANA SCHOOL.

The prize-giving of the B. J. High School, Thana was held in its compound, on 20th ultimo. Mr. N. H. Hoy, I.C.S., Collector of Thana presided and his sister Miss Hoy distributed the prizes.

After songs of welcome a programme of songs, dialogues (in English, Marathi, Sanskrit and Urdu), drill and scouting was gone through. The Headmaster, in his report, stated that the school maintained its strength and efficiency, that the moral susceptibilities of the students were educated and that almost all boys either played games on the play-ground or went through gymnastic exercises every day.

The function which began at 6 p.m. and ended at 8 p.m. was attended by about 300 parents and guardians of pupils, ladies numbering about 60.

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WHAT EVERY WIDOW KNOWS
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2. MERCANTILE LAW (1925): 4th Edition. It deals with the complete Mercantile Law in simple language with references and carefully prepared index. Rs. 9.
3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING (1916): A book for Book-keepers, Accountants, Auditors, Accountancy Students and Business-men. Rs. 6.
4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION (2nd Edition), 1922, dealing with problems of organization and promotion of companies Systems in use in large business offices. Stock exchange practice. Labour efficiency and organization. Secretarial Work and Scientific advertising. Rs. 7-8.
5. G. D. A. SOLUTIONS. SUPPLEMENT, 1925, Rs. 1-8-0.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1926.

THE CALCUTTA TRAGEDY.

The deplorable happenings in Calcutta should make all patriotic Hindus and Muslims hang down their heads in shame. The riots have been of the worst kind that have disfigured the history of modern India though we do no know if any preventive action was taken by the guardians of "Law and Order" who seem to have failed quickly to check rowdyism. That their origin, as that of many other riots, may be traced to what is strictly speaking, a trivial cause, only brings into relief their tragic import. It is unfortunately not an uncommon occurrence that altercation with regard to the playing of music before a mosque should lead to a disturbance of the peace. But it is difficult to account for the frenzy and ferocity of the outburst of communal hatred which has led to cowardly attacks on women, an appalling loss of human life and the desecration of temples and mosques. The only explanation that we can offer is that a favourable atmosphere for such riots has been created by the activities of communal organisations which have fanned the flames of communal passions. To the Muslims in India and especially in other countries the criminal deeds of their misguided brethren who have taken part in the rioting in Calcutta will cause poignant grief, because these deeds have been committed in the holy month of Ramazan—a month devoted to fasting and prayer, that is, to self-purification. The outburst of mad fury should be an eye-opener to the leaders of the Muslim community and make them realise to what small extent, if at all, the true teachings of their religion are understood by the mass of their co-religionists. Muslims outside India have always expressed painful surprise at the irreligious and unpatriotic behaviour of their co-religionists in this country who have not seldom been thoughtless enough to quarrel with their fellow-countrymen on such a paltry provocation as the playing of music before mosques. Muslims usually perform their prayers in an atmosphere of peace and quiet, but surely it is not an essence of Islam that merely because music is played before a mosque, they should so far forget themselves as to take the law into their own hands and let their communal passion run riot. Such conduct can only be described as un-Islamic. It is time in the interest of their religion as well as of their country leaders of the Muslim community took measures to bring home to their co-religionists a correct appreciation of their religious obligations which certainly do not include the prevention of music before mosques at the cost of disturbance of the peace. The duty of Hindu leaders is no less clear. Knowing as they do that Muslims as well as Christians like to offer their prayers quietly, respect for the religious susceptibilities of others, which is enjoined by all religions, as well as patriotic considerations should prompt them to insist on their co-religionists refraining from playing music before non-Hindu houses of prayer and thus anticipate action such as the one which the C. P. Government contemplate. No group of even the militant section of Hindus dare play music before a Christian Church when service is being conducted therein. Why should then there be an insistence on the playing of music before mosques? The refusal to extend the same consideration to the houses of prayer of their fellow-countrymen of another creed as they extend to those of their rulers does not speak much for their sense either of fairness or patriotism. No question of prestige or prescriptive right should be permitted to override the all-prevailing consideration of inter-communal peace.

In the face of all that has happened in Calcutta many of us may be inclined to exclaim in sorrow and shame "Oh! how long shall we continue to be the architects of our own national ruin"? Many of us may naturally be overpowered by a overwhelming sense of despair at the futility of all attempts to win self-government when tragedies such as this continue dogging our footsteps. But while it will be criminal folly to minimise the gravity of the riots, it will be both unwise and unmanly to let despair overwhelm us because of them. For, let it be clear that though various attempts have hitherto been made, including the memorable fast of Mahatma Gandhi, to avert these communal disturbances, we have not yet done all we *can* to preserve and promote inter-communal peace and to eliminate the causes of bitterness between the two communities. The Hindu-Muslim question is the supreme problem of our national existence but our efforts towards solving it have not yet been commensurate with its importance. Above all things the problem demands eternal vigilance. We have for the last two or three years allowed a policy of drift to take the place of statesmanship under the mistaken notion that things must grow worse before they get better, forgetting that there is a third party in our midst which profits by our apathy and indifference and that, as the comments of the British Press on the Calcutta riots show, such tragedies are utilised to justify the delaying of our freedom. But alas! we have not been merely apathetic and indifferent. In no previous period of the same duration have more insidious attempts been made to keep Hindus and Muslims apart and to aggravate inter-communal bitterness than during the last two or three years. Communalism, the most formidable foe of Indian freedom, has during this period flourished as never before—with the result that to-day even among the front rank of our leaders there are very few who have escaped its sinister influence. The object of Hindu and Muslim communal organisations, which have now acquired tremendous influence are ostensibly laudable. But it is idle to pretend that these laudable objects cannot be attained by a joint national organisation. The evils which these organisations profess to remove are more or less common to both the communities and can more effectively be removed by a co-operative endeavour. That this obvious course is not adopted is explained by the fact, which is vainly sought to be concealed, that these organisations have been brought into existence for defensive purposes because a large section of each community is prompted by the fear and mistrust of the other.

The action taken by the leaders of these organisations illustrates the readiness with which many of us adopt the discarded theories of Western Nations. Before the Great War the nations of Europe prepared for peace by a race in armaments. Though the lesson of the War has not been fully learnt, there is a genuine albeit slow recognition that the only way to prevent war is to disarm. The events of the last two or three years convey the same lesson to us. Both Hindus and Muslims have been, so to say, arming themselves, through the feverish activities of their communal organisations, ostensibly with a defensive purpose. The result of their efforts has been the inevitable one. The country never before witnessed so many Hindu-Muslim riots as during this period and the grim irony of the situation is that every riot has been utilised by the leaders of these communal organisations as a fresh justification for their efforts. We trust, however, the Calcutta tragedy will be a warning to these leaders. The recent utterances of the latter, particularly those of Sir Abdur Rahim, Lala Lajpatrai and Bhai Pramanand have, in some parts of the country, created such an atmosphere of communal bitterness that the slightest provocation is sufficient to cause a conflagration. If any single event may be said to have prepared the ground for the Calcutta riots, it is the disastrous speech of Sir Abdur Rahim at the Aligarh session of the Muslim League in December last. In happy contrast with the irresponsible and mischievous utterances of communal leaders is the action of Congress leaders like Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Mr. Sen Gupta who, at great personal risk, spared no efforts to pacify the enraged mobs and who, with the aid of Hindu and Muslim volunteers, were able to prevent trouble from spreading. So long as the country possesses leaders such as these and Hindu and Muslim young men ready to follow them braving dangers, it can well afford, even in the presence of the calamity that has just now overtaken it, to say with the Urdu poet that the "wringing of the hands in despair is the renewal of hope."

BLESSINGS OF CHARKHA AND KHADDAR.

(BY H. B. ALIM.)

One of the greatest blessings which Mahatma Gandhi has conferred upon the motherland is the revival of the ancient industry of the charkha. This is indeed the chief constructive item in the Congress creed. If one were to meditate deeply over the beneficial effects which the Charkha is able to produce he would at once admit that it is indeed a great boon for mankind. Spinning is a pleasant as well as a lucrative pastime which thousands of poor people should take advantage of. The greatest stumbling block which is keeping back India from rapid progress towards self-government lies in the poverty of its population. The Charkha should be freely distributed in every village to enable poverty-stricken people to earn an honest living. Poverty which is stalking over the land with colossal steps is the chief cause of crime and vice. Consequently to provide poor people with charkha is a god-like act of charity. Time which hangs heavy on the hands of millions of agriculturists during the slack season could be well utilized in spinning for themselves. They will become self-contained as regards their dress which is such an absolutely essential thing for civilized mankind.

A Peaceful Art.

The greatest of English writer, Carlyle, taught the dignity of manual labour. This world would come to a standstill if manual labour were taken away. People who take to the charkha seriously develop skill of hand, dexterity, sensitiveness of touch and muscular control. The use of the charkha not only develops these physical attributes in the spinner but it develops moral qualities as well such as patience, perseverence and self-reliance. A sincere spinner is suffused with joy while he is plying his crude machine.

One of the chief charms of spinning is that it is a peaceful art. The sound of the charkha is so soothing that it produces a feeling of harmony. The significance of the charkha in its broader sense is that that it promotes peace and happiness all round. Universal use of the charkha and khaddar will increase decentralization of industry and secure other modifications in political and social life. These changes will go a long way in promoting peace by increasing inter-communal understanding and reducing inter-communal jealousies which have ruined the cause of Swaraj.

Humility of Spirit.

The greatest moral quality which is developed by the use of khaddar is the humility of spirit. Men who learn the lesson of humility become automatically simple in their ways, because the charkha which is the product of an older civilization is both simple and serene and promotes these qualities. The demands on life of those spinners who rely on their own strength are easily satisfied on account of their simplicity and they do not fall victims to modern vices. They realize that things which are unnecessary to life are a poison to its freedom.

The Value of Self-Control.

Another great moral quality which it engenders is self-control which in other words is nothing but wise restraint of desires and ambitions. Great civilizations of the past which have been corrupted have easily fallen on account of self-control. Lives of many men who would have been beacon-lights for others have been blighted because of their loss of self-control. The majority of mankind fall an easy victim to multifarious vices which like canker blight the garden of humanity because of their want of control. One finds many men in the grip of the demon of drink or gambling or debauchery because they cannot control themselves. The pains of poverty-stricken Indian people have become poignant because the number of human needs has multiplied on account of western civilization. Indeed "man wants every little here below, nor wants that little long"; but this is only possible with self-control.

The Instrument of Self-Reliance.

If people take to producing their own clothing they become self-reliant. It is said that if each one swept his cottage door the whole village would be clean. Similarly if each one took to producing khaddar then the whole nation would be clad in home-spun cloth. The charkha is the instrument of self-reliance. It is indeed the height of folly to pack off cotton to foreign lands keeping nearly one hundred million people idle for three months every year and to purchase most of our cloth from other countries. Each and every villager should raise his own cotton, spin and weave it and wear the cloth because this alone is the soundest economics in the present state of India.

OFFICIALS AND ELECTIONS.

We referred on Friday to the alleged official interference with the election of the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. The letter which Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalji has addressed to the Municipal Secretary and the communication from an eye-witness of the happenings at the election of the President which we publish elsewhere are not calculated to remove the suspicion widely held that strong official pressure had been brought to bear in preventing the election of a Nationalist candidate. The eleventh hour withdrawal of Mr. Salehbhoy Barodawala, who has been appointed Sheriff of Bombay, is alleged to have been brought about with that end in view. Mr. Hooseinbhoy Lalji draws attention in his letter to the Municipal Secretary to a departure from the ordinary procedure. That is, however, not the only irregularity of which the Municipal Executive has been guilty. The rules for the appointment of the President of the Corporation lay down, among other things, that "at the time of voting, each candidate will place a cross on the right hand side of the ballot paper opposite the name of the candidate for whom he votes and will then fold up the ballot paper, and without showing the front of the paper to any person *will hand over the paper to the Chairman of the meeting to be put into the ballot box* (our italics)." The meaning of this rule is clear. At all previous elections the ballot box used to be placed near the presidential chair on the table in the Corporation Hall, each ballot paper being handed over to the Chairman of the meeting to be put into the box. This year the ballot-box was placed in the gallery outside the Corporation Hall and the Commissioner, and in his frequent absence, the Deputy Commissioner were in charge of it. The Executive is supposed to have nothing to do with these elections. Why was, then, this irregularity of procedure permitted this year and who is responsible for it? Enough evidence has accumulated to enable the public to form its own conclusions and it expects the members of the Corporation to take immediate steps to protect the latter as well as the City from the menace of official dictation which reduces local self-government in the City to a farce.

ELECTION OF BOMBAY'S MAYOR.

Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Laljee has sent the following letter to the Municipal Secretary:—

To,

The Municipal Secretary,
Bombay Municipal Corporation.

Sir,—I had put in my nomination paper for the Presidential chair on the 25-3-1926 signed by Mr. Tairsi and Dr. Poonsey. Then on the 27-3-26 I gave you another paper signed by Mr. Nariman and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, and when I gave you these papers you had told me that by then no other nomination papers were received by you for any other candidate.

Further, on the 29-3-26 I gave you three other nomination papers for me signed (1) by Mr. Mirza and Mr. Gamadia (2) by Mr. R. K. Pirbhai and Mr. Haji Esa (3) by Mr. V. J. Patel and Dr. G. V. Deshmukh.

I was informed on 29-3-26 that nomination papers for Mr. Chinoy, Mr. Salebhoy and Mr. Fazal Ibrahim were also received by you on that day. I was surprised to find that on the Ballot paper the name of Mr. R. M. Chinoy appeared on the top, then mine and then the other two names. I have, therefore, to request you to let me know how this came to happen. If the alphabetic order was to be observed then my name ought to be above that of Mr. Chinoy, if the order of receipt of the nomination papers was observed even then Mr. R. Chinoy's name cannot be on the top.—

Yours faithfully,
HOOSEINBHOY A. LALJEE.

Samuel Street,
Bombay, 4th April.

TRIFLES.

The Law Member in the Madras Dyarchy said the other day that the League of Nations had got rid of the idea of brute force as the final arbiter. A friend of mine who witnessed a fight between two local Pathans apropos of nothing in particular does not believe the League idea has caught on in Bombay.

* * *

A firm of New York jewellers recently offered to supply a wrist-watch for the Statue of Liberty. The offer was declined. I should like to invite them to do something to decorate our statues in the Elphinstone Circle. They will find an abundant field for their philanthropic and artistic impulses.

* * *

A cinema in London is reported to be ventilated and warmed by a brand new system of hot air. This is where we in Bombay score over London. We can have hot air without any "systems", particularly a political gatherings.

* * *

An American inventor has produced a device which greatly increases the tone of the piano. I hope he restricts his inventive talent only to pianos. If he were to exercise it on gramophones and particularly the cheaper varieties so common in this city, life in a Bombay flat will be impossible.

* * *

A good chef gets more than a college professor. And why should he not? A lot more people take his courses.

* * *

An ardent motorist advises other enthusiastic colleagues that the safest plan for them is to assume that all pedestrians are fools. Now, is this not merciful? It is much more humane than the theory that the motorist pedestrians are people who simply do not exist.

WAYFARER.

Notes of the Day.

Good Luck for ance.

The French ate has passed the Briand Governmen financial proposals which will provide the State with immediate funds, after ing only slight amendments. The vag was overwhelmingly in favour of the (ernment, 222 having voted for and only tve against. The Senate adopted the coms duty on all goods with the excep of news-prints and the only differenc between the Chamber and the Senate nos as regards the petroleum and sugar mpolies. But the Chamber has shown conciliatory spirit. It has accepted the nate's amendments relating to the Cums Bill, and has agreed to make a separ measure of the proposal for creating monopoly of the importation of sugar. She French Parliament has adjourned, the Senate until the end of next week and Chamber for a fortnight. The Briand vernment has every hope of now bring financial stability to France.

The Value Being Awake.

Fortified the blunt advice of an Australian par, the Right Hon. Srinivasa Sri has uttered sentiments the full imt of which will, we hope, be realised by is followers. They are sentiments which are current coin amongst Nationalists i the Liberal fraternity, who are so anxious at present to seek allies to reck the Congress, may with advage bear them in mind. Mr. Sastri's Aralian acquaintance tells him what the pire politician is all the world over. "I will never fulfil his promise if he can possibly see a chance to side step." he is forced to keep to the promise, has the wonderful gift of saying "Wha good boy I am. I am always true to word—in the end." The Right Hurable gentleman from Madras moralises er this and tells us what the business the Indian politician should be. "I must not trust wholly nor distrust wh . He must always be awake." The Swajists have shown that they are willing to distrust wholly. The Liberals in nclave at China Baug showed that they were willing to trust wholly. Why do not Mr. Sastri join those who are thoghly awake, as he wants us all to be?

The Th Causes.

Whe here is a real desire to understand the Ina point of view, and when that desire prompted by sympathy there is no diffi ty even for foreigners in grappling th the Indian problem. The Indian visory Committee of the Independent lour Party in England has recently issued report which shows how Labour politias some of whom have never been to th country realise far better than the officia on the spot whose word is like the Ved an some quarters, why the Montford "Refo " have failed. Responsible Govanent, the Report says, is impossible under been owing to three causes. Subjects served to the British authority have the f call on revenue. The second cause is th the Civil Service is British-controlled and third is that Indian minister have no wer to appoint, transfer or promote their subordinates. The Report mentions that after 120 years of British rule only 7.2 per cent. of the population can read any language" and not that the laws about universal compulsory education have remained a d letter although "Indian legistures ha affirmed the principle" of such educatio because finance is a reserved subject.

Srbed.

I wonder how that erratic genius, the Exh Chancellor of the Exchequer, will ta the snub administered to him by Senator Borah from the States. Mr. Winston Churchill is fond of lecturing to other people. When a Liberal he lectured to the Conservatives. When he turned tail and became Tory, he began lecturing to the Liberals. But his homilies have latterly included in their sweep the Trans-Atlantic cousins of the British race, and those cousins are likely to retort when the Anglo-Saxons ask them to be fair in their financial dealings. When the British Minister complained that America was not fair, that she was a stingy parsimonious money-grabber, Senator Borah, who has the inconvenient habit of calling a spade a spade, was bound to answer. To an England anxious to win the applause of France and Italy because of her generosity as a creditor, it is rather an unpleasant reminder to be told that American has forgiven her 5,000 million dollars. We suppose the snub will be swallowed quietly. That is the British way of getting out of a tight corner.

Purely Consultative

The Government of Bombay, with all their lip sympathy with the cause of temperance and the declaration by one of their present Ministers that Prohibition is the ultimate goal of their Excise policy, are in no hurry to stimulate real interest on the part of those who agree to work on the Excise Advisory Committees for the promotion of Prohibition. They mean to keep these bodies purely consultative and people are now tired of giving advice which is rarely accepted and about which they are sometimes given to understand that it is not even wanted. In the orders they have issued upon the recommendations of the Provincial Excise Committee in regard to the reorganisation of the Advisory Committees on Excise, the Government of Bombay have turned down the one most important suggestion that the elective principle should be introduced in the composition of these Committees. The Government desire on the contrary that nomination should be the guiding principle and that representatives of the liquor trade should be on the Committees. This is, indeed, the best means to nullify the utility of these bodies.

RIOTIN IN CALCUTTA.

SITUTION IMPROVING.

VEHICUR TRAFFIC RESTORED.

CALCUTTA, April 5.

The situation since last night has considerably improved. No disturbance of serious character have been reported. Vehicular traffic has been restored to a certain extent but the military have not been withdrawn.—A.P.

SITUATION RAPIDLY EASING.

44 ARRESTS MADE.

CALCUTTA, April 5.

More shops have opened. Mr. Banerjee, Assistant Commissioner of Police was seriously assaulted on Sunday morning by Mahomedans, 44 of whom have been arrested. Arrests now total 300.

The general impression is that the situation is rapidly easing, and that on the resumption of business after Eid to-morrow, it will become normal.—A.P.

LOOTING OF SHOPS.

CALCUTTA, April 4.

The aftermath of communal strife in Calcutta was the looting of shops and stray assaults on innocent passers-by. Though the riot was renewed early to-day the presence of a large number of police and military with armoured cars in the affected areas had the effect of overawing the hooligans and all attempts of organised attack on temples and mosques, the unobjective of communal disturbances, had to be given up. The riff-raff, however, found a golden opportunity to reap a good harvest of the disturbed situation.

A notice has been issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate prohibiting the assembly of five or more persons in a place. The announcement of the notice and of drums had the desired effect and a crowd was seen to-day in the worst affected localities. The number of dead bodies taken by the Coroner at the morgue to-day was 23 and the total number of persons admitted into the Medical College Hospital was 48, which included 28 Mahomedans and 20 Hindus. Four deaths were recorded to-day at the hospital. Besides these seriously injured persons were removed by their relatives.

MAHOMEDAN FAMILIES SHELTERED.

Members of 80 Mahomedan families had taken shelter in the residence of a Hindu gentleman at Burrabazar which was rescued by the police and removed to the houses of their relatives in the unaffected areas in tramway buses which were chartered by the police. While removing the last batch through Upper Chitpur Road hooligans attacked the bus which was stoned and nearly smashed. Three police inspectors who escorted the ladies had a narrow escape. None of the ladies were injured.

There was a serious riot in Nimtollah Street on Sunday amongst the carters in which several men were injured. Police were immediately on the scene and the rioters dispersed. The mosque situated in the Nimtollah Ghat Street was attacked by Hindus, but the police prevented any operation, only slight damage being done to the mosque. Ram Ekbal Singh, constable of the Reserve Police, who was shot dead from a house in Zakaria Street, died early this morning.

Another riot occurred at Gas Street between Halsibagan between the Hindus and Mahomedans in the afternoon. A Hindu was attacked. Several men were injured including a police constable. Police and military arrived soon after and the rioters dispersed.

ATTACK ON HINDU TEMPLES.

Two Hindu temples, one at the cross roads of Harkatta and Banerji Lane and another near the cooly quarters opposite the Medical College in the Central Avenue were attacked by Mahomedans, but the attempt to desecrate the places of worship failed by the timely arrival of the police. Two or three persons were injured in the skirmish that took place as a result of the attempted mischief.

A large number of shops in the different parts of the northern town belonging to Hindus and Mahomedans were looted to-day.

ATTACK ON A HOSPITAL.

This afternoon several Mahomedans damaged the isolation ward of the Medical College Hospital by pelting stones. Police and the military on information sent by the Principal of the College arrived immediately and dispersed the mob. Several arrests were made.

A medical students' mess was raided by the Mahomedans on Harrison Road, but before any actual damage was done military arrived and the mob dispersed. Brickbats were thrown on passers-by on Harrison Road from a Mahomedan hostel.

A number of armed police from the interior was requisitioned to-day. About thirty armed constables arrived at Howrah in the afternoon and these were posted at the entrances to the Howrah Bridge as also to the roads leading to the bridge apparently with a view to prevent influx of rioters to Calcutta from Howrah, Hooghly and the neighbouring districts.

DEFENCE PARTIES FORMED.

Defence parties composed of young men of "bhadrolog" class have been formed in the different localities to prevent desecration of temples and mosques. A large number of volunteers carrying lathies were posted at the gate of every temple and mosque which were likely to be attacked and all attempts for their defilement by hooligans failed.—A. P.

SUNDAY'S GUERILLA FIGHTS.

22 DEAD : 273 INJURED.

CALCUTTA, April 4.

Guerilla fights again took place to-day and the venue of battle has been transferred to north and southwards. The day's first fight is reported to have taken place at Ezra street where Hindu Darwans attempted to loot Mahomedans' shops. At least three Mahomedans were removed to hospital.

There were similar occurrences in Colootolla street where one Mahomedan was found in a dying condition with a number of stab wounds and lathi blows and he died after removal to hospital. A dead body of a Hindu was found at the junction of Haringbaree street and Colootolla street.

To-day 22 cases were brought to hospital upto 12 noon and the total to date is 273. The stores room and the students' restaurant in the Medical Hospital have been converted into provisional surgical wards.

ATTEMPT TO LOOT SHOPS.

One Mahomedan was found lying on the ledge of a house in Zakaria street and he was removed to hospital. Attempts were made by Mahomedans who came out from Mussalmanpara Lane in Harrison Road, to loot Hindu shops at the crossing of Mirzapore and Harrison Road, failing in which they raided a Hindu hotel in Harrison Road, but before actual damage was done troops appeared and the mob dispersed.

A shower of brickbats poured on Hindu passersby from a Moslem hostel in Mirzapore street. The majority of the injured brought to hospitals to-day are Mahomedans.

MAHOMEDANS' RESCUED.

Several upcountry Mahomedans' families living in surrounding places took shelter in Rai Bahadur Naliniinath Seth's house in Banstolla street. They were later removed to their relatives' places in the unaffected localities by the police.

Inspector Jennings saved what would otherwise have been a serious situation by promptly arresting a number of Hindus who attacked a small band of Mahomedans with lathies and wounded two of them in Clive street.—A. P.

"CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS NOT WANTED."

A POLICE ORDER.

CALCUTTA, April 4.

The following statement has been sent to the Associated Press by Mr. Sen Gupta:—

The situation on Saturday night was good particularly because all temples in Calcutta were guarded by Congress volunteers. Mahomedan volunteers along with Hindus were sent down this (Sunday) morning to different places where trouble was apprehended, but Mr. Kiren Sankar Roy was told by Mr. Bartley, Deputy Commissioner of Police, in the afternoon that he should withdraw all the Congress volunteers. According to Mr. Bartley's advice the Congress has no alternative but to withdraw the Congress volunteers. An order under section 144 Criminal Procedure Code has created further difficulty in the way of sending out volunteers.

But although we have withdrawn our volunteers because we think we do not, having regard to the present situation, desire to come into conflict with the police, we will continue to organise self-defence committees of Hindus and Mahomedans in every ward for future eventualities. A letter has been written by me to the Commissioner of Police and a reply has been promised by to-morrow (Monday) morning.—A.P.

BLESSINGS OF ALIEN RULE.

HOMILY OF " TIMES " ON RIOTS.

LONDON, April 5.

The demand of the more extreme Swarajists for the elimination of "alien" British officials breaks down before such ugly facilities as a series of religious riots which involved such distant and different cities as Calcutta and Kohat, says "The Times", and deplores the irony of circumstances which synchronise Lord Irwin's arrival with the Calcutta outbreak.—Reuter.

GREEK PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

BOYCOTTED BY UNVTED PARTIES.

LONDON, April 4.

Athens.—As the Government has rejected their request for a week's postponement of the Presidential election and as voting occur all over Greece on the same day the united parties have decided not to participate in the election and will withdraw the candidature of Demerdjis mentioned on 1st April on the ground that arrangements for election are not ready in the case of 33 districts. It has been decided to hold the election to-day in ten districts and in the remainder of the districts a week hence.

THE NEW PARTY.

NOT TO FIGHT THE CONGRESS.

DR. BESANT'S PATHETIC PLEA FOR UNITY.

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held on Monday evening at the Gaiety Theatre when various leaders spoke on "Work before us" before a large gathering. Mr. M. R. Jayakar presided. The speakers were considerably heckled by the audience when they attacked the Indian National Congress or the Swarajists, and for some time pandemonium reigned supreme, until the Chairman got up, and calmed the hot atmosphere. At times the theatre was changed into a seething cauldron of excitement and heated passage of arms were exchanged between the speakers and some members of the audience, and, ultimately, the will of the audience prevailed. The meeting definitely and unmistakably demonstrated one unequivocal and clear fact that the country was not in the mood to go back from the policy and Programme of the Indian National Congress.

The Chairman in introducing the speakers of the evening said most of them entertained divergent views and believed in their views through thick and thin. Their speeches he hoped would be an interesting treat and a kind of symposium of views. He then called upon Sir K. V. Reddi to address the gathering.

BIBIS OUT OF THE PURDAH.

Sir K. V. Reddi, amidst laughter then said they had just emerged out of their purdah to give a glimpse of their look to the public. He made it clear at the outset that the Indian National Party was not a rival party to any party and any member of any party was at liberty to join it. The Indian National Party had the distinction of having on its rolls their distinguished countryman and founder of the Hindu Mahasabha, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the life and soul of the Muslim League, Mr. M. A. Jinnah and many other prominent gentlemen who had given the best part of their life to the service of the country. He (speaker) belonged to what was populaely known as the Justice party and he felt that the time had come to take certain definite action to reach the goal. They might agree with him or not. they might agree with the National Party or not but in the minds of the leaders who had met for the last two days it was felt that owing to the conduct of certain party a crisis had arisen (voices of no, no, withdraw, withdraw, shame, shame).

Chairman:—I think the reputation of Bombay was that we listened to every kind of view.

A voice: dumiliation to party.

Sir K. V. Reddi continuing said he wanted to criticise the Swarajists. If they agreed with him they might take it if not they were at liberty to reject it. In every country there were parties. He (speaker) might be wrong or he might be right (voices of withdraw.

At this stage Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya got up and appealed the audience to exercise patience, but the excited audience was not in the mood to be patient and they continued the interruption for a minute or two. Again Panditji appealed the audience to give a hearing to Sir K. V. Reddi and after some time when the calm prevailed Sir K. V. Reddi continuing his speech said he had no desire to criticise anybody and requested the audience to hear him patiently. Certain school, he said, certain individuals certain party did not agree with him (voices of shame, shame).

Chairman:—I once more beg you to listen to Sir K. V. Reddi.

A voice: If not, what will you do? (Laughter).

Chairman:—If you do not agree with his views there are ways of expressing your dissent.

Sir K. V. Reddi: It is not my intention to attack any party. It was my opinion that the reforms with all their defects could be utilised for the best of the country. He then instanced Bengal and said though the ministers had resigned there the Government was going on as merrily as before. On the other hand if the ministers had taken the responsibility and worked the reforms some good would have come out (voices of no, no).

Chairman: Order, order.

Sir K. V. Reddi: The men who pay taxes have a right to express a voice and see that they are spent in the right way.

As Sir K. V. Reddi was continuously interrupted he thought it wise to cut short his speech and Dr. Annie Besant was called upon by the Chairman to address the meeting.

DR. BESANT'S SPEECH.

Dr. Besant then said they all wanted to see India a free nation and they could only achieve freedom for the motherland if they worked side by sire with a common object. Their common goal was Swaraj or self-government and to achieve it they should have a united aim. When they showed difference they played in the hands of the people who desired to keep India as a subject nation. She then narrated the services of India to Briton during the last war and said Briton had not kept her promise to India for her freedom and forgot the sacrifices made by her as soon as the peril of war was over. In the last conference of the Indian Nationalist Party in spite of their differences of opinion which like sparks flew out when they hammered the iron of controversy they came to a conclusion and agreed to outline a machinery to work and organise for the attainment of Swaraj. She therefore appealed all parties to shoulder the wheels and drive the car to the shrine of liberty. That required patience endurance, active efforts and self-control and she hoped by their united efforts they would reach their goal. If they wanted to

(Continued on next page).

"HIT FIRST AND HIT HARD"

COMPEL BRITISHERS TO FULFIL PROMISE

DR HORNABROOK'S ADVICE

MADRAS, April 3.

Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri writing to the 'Hindu' says, "You published the day before yesterday an able and eloquent plea of Lord Sinha for continued trust in England. Curiously enough yesterday's mail brought me a letter from Dr. R. W. Hornabrook of Australia (not unknown to your readers) in which the following passage occurs: 'Smooth words are good in their place, but they should only come after and not before straight, hard hitting. Speak out and speak clearly and after you have done hard hitting, apologise if you like, but hit first and hit hard. The British Empire politician is the same all the world over. He will never fulfil his promise if he can possibly see a chance to side step, and then when he has been forced by circumstances to be true to his promise he will turn round and say: What a good boy I am. I am always true to my word—in the end.' These compelling circumstances it is the business of the Indian politician to bring about. He must not trust wholly nor distrust wholly. He must be always awake. England, no more than India, is to be regarded in the abstract as one entity. There, as here, parties and policies emerge and subside—renunciation sometimes and grab at other times. Since Mr. Montagu's fall the worst type of Imperialism is in the ascendant. I should have thought there was universal recognition of this fact in India, but, apparently, there are some among us who take a lot of awakening."—A.P.

AMERICAN EXPEDITION TO THE POLE.

LONDON, April 4.

New York.—Lieutenant Commander Byrds of the Polar Exploration Ship "Chantier", the Shipping Board vessel sails for King's Bay tomorrow. The ship's quarters are lined with special insulating fibre as protection against cold. The same material will be used for its temporary quarters ashore. Eight tons of provisions are on board the ship. The "Chantier" carries two aeroplanes for a series of flights in the North Pole starting from the base 400 miles from the Pole.—Reuter's Special.

PRINCESS VICTORIA'S ILLNESS.

LONDON, April 4.

This morning's bulletin states that Princess Victoria's condition showed slight improvement last night which has been maintained.—Reuter's Special.

(Continued from column 6.)

to a correspondent of the "Pioneer", in which he said:—

"Perhaps the outstanding feature of the session has been the growing independence of Muhammaden members which culminated in the North-West Frontier resolution and the communal feeling generated is likely to play an important part at the next general elections. It was Muhammaden votes and the abstention of some of the members that materially brought about the defeat of the Bill to repeal Regulation III of 1818."

STICK TO CONGRESS BANNER.

Some of the Swarajists were no doubt absent, but that had nothing to do with the walk-out resolution. Pandit Malaviya had, however, conveniently forgotten that the original resolution for the release of political prisoners was lost because of the refusal of the Independents to vote for it, though he himself did vote for it.

"I am extremely sorry", said Lalaji in conclusion, "that Pandit Malaviya could not remain to listen to my speech or else I would have beseached him by falling at his feet not to try to create further disunity by his campaign against the Swarajists. What he should do at the present moment, is to use all his influence to bring about harmony and unity in the two wings of the Congress—the Swarajists and the Responsive Co-operating Swarajists. I am sorry I have no time left to reply to the speech of Mr. Vijiaraghavachariar. I will deal with it on another occasion, but before I sit down I wish to earnestly appeal to you to stick to the Congress banner and not to weaken it by bifurcation into side-channels."

PUNJAB CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

LALAJI AND OTHER MEMBERS RESIGN.

LAHORE, April 4.

The Associated Press understands on reliable authority that Lala Lajpatrai, Pandit K. Santanam (General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee), Dr. Gopichand, Lala Bishannath, Dr. Dhanraj, M. L. C., Lala Purshottamlal Sondhi (Editor and Managing Director, "Bande Mataram"), and Lala Kishen Chand Bhatia have resigned their memberships of the Executive Committee of the Punjab Congress Committee and that more resignations are expected. The first three persons above-named, namely, Lala Lajpat Rai, Mr. Santanam and Dr. Gopichand have also resigned their memberships of the Working Committee of the Punjab Congress Committee.

It is stated that these resignations are due to differences of opinion that have lately arisen between the above-named members and Dr. Satyapal, General Secretary of the Punjab Congress Committee, over some internal matters of the Congress.—A. P.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF SWARAJISTS

LALAJI'S SPIRITED DEFENCE.

CRUSHING REPLY TO PT. MALAVIYA.

"STICK TO CONGRESS FLAG."

Lala Lajpat Rai addressed a huge gathering on the 27th March at the Bradlaugh Hall, Lahore, on the achievements of the Swaraj Party and the duty of the country towards the formation of new parties and towards the coming general elections. Dr. Gopi Chand, an orthodox Non-co-operator, presided. Lala Lajpat Rai, who spoke in Hindi and for more than an hour, said that he was sorry that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya had left although he had promised to stay at his lecture that evening. He wanted to speak in his presence, but as he had left for Amritsar he had to speak in his absence.

There were two men in India, said Lala Lajpat Rai, for whom he had the greatest respect—one was Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and the other Mahatma Gandhi. He tried to follow them, but to his misfortune he had to disagree with them on certain principles. He did this because of his higher regard for his conscience and truth as he understood it.

FAITH IN NON-CO-OPERATION.

That non-co-operation was the only weapon for a subject nation, he fully believed as a fundamental principle. He always believed that liberty could not be attained by paper resolutions, nor even by threats, but by solid work of a united people. No country has achieved freedom up to this date by begging. Freedom has been achieved either by the force of the sword or by means of extreme non-co-operation. Under the present conditions they could not achieve freedom by means of the sword, therefore they had to fall back on well-organized and fearless constitutional agitation. The British Government was wide-awake and had ample resources at its disposal. This Government could not be threatened by bluffs or by means of resolutions. It did not care for such things. If it cared for anything it was action, and practical work. If they could really organize and show by their practical work that they were bent upon achieving freedom, Government could not ignore them.

CO-OPERATION IN FILLING JAILS.

In 1919 the present Reforms Act came into existence. The Councils then began in 1921. In this year the Moderates took full advantage of the co-operation creed and went into the Councils in full force. The non-co-operation movement, on the other hand, took the lead outside in the country. Both the creeds had full play in India at this time. The Moderates in their enthusiasm for co-operation fully co-operated with the Government in sending 40,000 Indians to jail, while the non-co-operators were undergoing all sorts of suffering and were being hand-cuffed and dragged to jails. In 1921 if the Moderate leaders had resigned in a body from the Councils, the condition of the country would have totally changed and Government would have surrendered before the will of the people. But what was the actual result? Both failed, co-operators as well as non-co-operators. The Non-co-operation movement failed because its leader had miscalculated the results, but in spite of its failure the awakening it had created in the country remained for all times. At this stage Government also slackened its interest in the Moderates and forgot their services. The Swaraj Party came into existence at this time. This party wanted to go into the Councils to prevent the mischief that was done by the Moderates. From 1924 the Swaraj Party began real and active work inside the Councils by giving up the weapon of continuous and persistent obstruction.

FUTILITY OF OFFICE.

It was wrong to say that the Swarajya Party was the only party which refused to accept office under the Crown. The Moderates had adopted similar attitude when Pandit Jagat Narain and Mr. Chintamani had refused the invitation of the Government to accept the office after their resignation. The Moderates after they had tasted the offices of the Ministers themselves gave bitter and adverse evidence before the Muddiman Committee about the offices. He was certain that even if offices were offered to Pandit Malaviya and Mr Jinnah they would not be able to pull on consistently with their self-respect.

All talk of the Swarajists having set the hand of the clock back by the refusal of offices was, therefore, silly and utter trash. No self-respecting minister would have remained in office and co-operated with the Bengal Government in their policy of deportations and imprisonments under the Ordinance. As it was it was impossible for any honourable Indian patriot to accept office and retain it for any appreciable extent of time without being false to his country.

It was said that the Ministership might be accepted with the permission of the majority of the party and should be surrendered at its demand. Obviously this did not apply to the Central Government. Even an out-and-out majority of Nationalists could not force the Ministers of the Government of India to resign. As regards provinces, it assumed decisive majorities in the Councils. So far none but C. P. had had that majority. Unless there was a majority of full-fledged Nationalists in every province or in the majority of provinces, any such policy would be mainly barren.

PSYCHOLOGY OF OFFICE.

The speaker distrusted offices, but not for want of faith in the character of his countrymen, but because he believed, firstly, that the psychology of office was quite different from the psychology of opposition and, secondly, because under the constitution as it is and under the peculiar circumstances of their national life, offices were most likely to demoralise their men. He instanced the case of the Muddiman Committee. It had a majority of Indians on it. Yet that majority was reduced to a minority by the defection of men who were in office, and one of whom at least was converted to the side of the minority as soon as he vacated his office. Lalaji did not doubt the honesty of the man. It was not his fault. It was the fault of the office. This was by no means a solitary instance. Lalaji could not believe that under the existing circumstances, a Malaviya or a Jinnah could remain in office for more than a week. The proposed party control on Ministers was also illusory. They had had the instance of a man preferring office to party.

SWARAJIST POLICY.

Then it was asked what was the difference between Council Membership, Membership of Special Committees, Presidentships of Councils, and other offices? The difference was very great. None of these positions carried with it the powers and the privileges of offices like the Executive Councillorships or the Ministerships. It was said that the Swarajists had changed their policy from one of "uniform, consistent and continuous obstruction" to a policy which was practically one of responsive co-operation. Pandit Motilal did not admit that change. But even if it were true, had they acted rightly or not? Did it necessarily follow that if they had gone so far, they must go further? The speaker said it did not. The policy of uniform continuous and consistent obstruction was dead. The policy of discriminating obstruction now stood. What was the difference between a policy of discriminating obstruction and Parliamentary obstruction or even non-responsive opposition? There was a difference of psychology underlying these words. "Obstruction", said Lalaji though only discriminating, keeps an ideal before you and promotes a mentality the lack of which may mean death to national aspirations.

IN DEFENCE OF SWARAJISTS.

The Swarajists in the Assembly had been charged with, (a) general obstruction and non-co-operation; (b) rejection of the Budget and the Finance Bill; (c) rejection of the Bill introduced to repeal Regulation III of 1818; and (d) the harm done by the walk-out. In reply to these charges, Lalaji referred to Swarajists' desire to have good relations with other Nationalist parties in the Assembly. The Swaraj Party in the Assembly openly declared that they were out for a coalition with the Independents if they could do so without sacrifice of principles. Both parties met and formed a larger party including both.

Lalaji quoted from a speech of Pandit Motilal Nehru in the Assembly in 1924 in which he had declared that the Swarajists had come to the Councils to offer their co-operation, non-co-operators as they were, if Government cared to co-operate with them. (Applause.) They had come there not to wreck or to destroy.

Proceeding, he referred to the history of the policy of rejection of first budget demands in which both Independents and Swarajists had agreed.

One noteworthy feature in the Assembly voting was that in all matters of controversy between the people and the Government, the Swarajist voted against Government solidly, while the Independents always dropped off on occasions. On some occasions, the result was that things which could have been rejected by a joint vote, were not rejected.

PT. MALAVIYA'S INCONSISTENCY.

He then quoted from a speech of Pandit Malaviya in the Assembly in moving the rejection of the Finance Bill in 1924 to show Pandit Malaviya's position and asked if anything had happened justifying a change. He referred to the dissolution in 1925 of the Nationalist Party in the Assembly and to the position there in 1926, and asked if it was obstruction or co-operation? If it was obstruction then all the Independents, including Moderates, participated in it, and no special blame could be laid on the Swarajists. The Swarajists had made it clear that if the Independents promised them their support in throwing out the Finance Bill on the same principles on which Malaviyaji had thrown it out in 1924, they would stay and postpone their walk-out.

Referring to what happened after the "walk-out", Lalaji quoted from a speech of Mr. Rangachari in which it was said that the Swarajist had been driven out of the House by the Government's policy and speech of Pandit Malaviya in which he had said that the walk-out certainly showed that the present system of government called for an early reconsideration; and asked if on this evidence, could it be said that the Swarajists had harmed the country by their policy of obstruction? He said that the charge was preposterous.

He knew Panditji was perfectly honest, that he wanted unity. But why start for unity by "dismaiting" and by making unwarranted attacks on the party whose co-operation you want?

REGULATION III OF 1818.

Pandit Malaviya has said the Bill for the repeal of Regulation III of 1818 was rejected because of the Cawnpore resolution. The real reason has been stated by Sir Darcy Lindsay in a recent interview he gave

(Continued in column 4).

SIKHS IN CONFERENCE

CONDEMN COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

INJUSTICE TO MAHARAJA OF NABHA CONDEMNED.

LAHORE, April 4.

The Central Sikh League met to-day in open session to discuss the resolutions adopted by the Subjects Committee last night. Attendance of delegates and visitors was large. The first two resolutions were put from the chair and carried unanimously. One referred to the loss the country had sustained by the death of Deshbandhu Das and Surendranath Banerjea and the other while completely dissociating the League from violence viewed with horror the punishment meted out to Babbar Akalis and expressed heart-felt sympathy with the families of those who had been executed or imprisoned in connection with the Babbar Akali cases and called upon Desh Bhagat Pariwar Sahek (patriot family aid) Committee to render all necessary assistance to their families. There was some opposition to this resolution from a section of the audience who said that the resolution being of a controversial nature ought not to have been put from the chair. Eventually the objection was withdrawn and the resolution was adopted.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

The third resolution which was moved by Sardar Sardul Singh runs as follows:—

(a) That the Sikh League strongly condemns the principle of communal representation after their experience of last six years of the reforms. The Sikhs are of decided opinion that communal representation has proved quite ineffective in safeguarding the interests of the Sikh minority in the Punjab.

(b) That instead of allaying tension, the introduction of communal representation in elected bodies and services has most deplorably embittered the feelings between the various communities inhabiting the Punjab.

(c) The Sikh League strongly appeals to other communities to give up communal representation in the best intercsts of the country.

The resolution which was debated for over two hours was carried by an overwhelming majority after an amendment had been moved and rejected. The amendment demanded that so long as the principle of communal representation existed in the Indian constitution representation should be conceded to Sikhs in the various Legislatures and local bodies on the same basis as in case of the Mussalman minority in the other provinces and Anglo-Indians in Bengal.

The League will meet again in the evening.

LATER.

CO-OPERATION WITH CONGRESS.

After three and a half hours' further discussion on the resolutions, the Central Sikh League concluded its session to-night and the delegates and visitors dispersed amidst great enthusiasm.

When the League met in the evening a number of important resolutions were passed there being little difference of opinion amongst the delegates.

The following are some of the important resolutions passed:—

That the League ratifies the resolution of the General Committee passed in 1923 and further resolves that the forthcoming elections for various legislatures should be run in co-operation with the Indian National Congress. The League calls upon the Sikh community to issue the clear mandate to the candidates to demand full responsible government for India.

That the League regrets there is no change for better in the attitude of Government in dealing with the political questions and is of opinion that there can be no peace between the people and Government unless full responsible Government is introduced.

VILLAGE ORGANISATION.

To compel Government to yield to the national demand for full responsible Government the League strongly recommends village organization, use of Khaddar, promotion of inter-communal amity, national education and arbitration in private disputes and boycott of titles and intoxicants.

The League while admiring Sardar Kharak Singh and other Gurdwara prisoners for not giving any undertaking to Government to secure their release, strongly condemns the attitude of Government in not releasing the remaining Gurdwara prisoners unconditionally when the Gurdwara Act had been passed and the S. G. P. C. had begun to work it.

The League whole-heartedly supported the position taken up by Indians in South Africa and strongly condemned the unjust and inhuman laws proposed to be enacted in the colony and regretted that the Government of India had not done all that lay in its power to bring the White settlers to their senses.

NABHA "ABDICATION."

Resolutions expressing the League's opinion that Maharaja of Nabha's abdication was not voluntary, condemning the Government of India for not taking any step in the right direction to undo the great injustice done to a popular Prince, sympathising with all the Nabha State subjects who have suffered for the sake of their Maharaja and with the Maharaja and his family in his present tribulation, expressing anxiety at the proposal to remove the Tikka Saheb from his Highness and severely criticising the action by the present Nabha Administration in recklessly selling and auctioning his Highness's property inside and outside the State.

Baba Gurudit Singh gladly agreed personally to convey the Nabha resolution to the Maharaja of Nabha at Dehra Dun.

In closing the sessions Baba Gurudit Singh exhorted the Sikhs to continue to agitate for the triumph of the just cause of their community and country in co-operation with other communities.—A. P.

SOLDIERS IN INDIA'S CAUSE.

NON-RELEASE OF AKALI PRISONERS CONDEMNED.

LAHORE, April 3.

Before a gathering of about 4,000 visitors and delegates the Fifth Session of the Central Sikh League opened to-day at Bradlaugh Hall. Besides prominent Sikh leaders there were present well-known Congressmen including Lala Lajpat Rai, Lala Dunichand, Dr. Satyapal and a few Mussalmans.

Bawal Gurditsingh, of the "Komagata Maru" fame, read his presidential address in Gurmukhi. He said that Sikhs would not be able to work the Gurudwara Act unless the Akali prisoners were released unconditionally. He referred to the deaths of C. R. Das and Sir Surendranath Bannerjee and proceeded to urge Government to recognise the rights of Sikhs in the Punjab consistently with their political status and martial importance. He condemned communal representation as being the direct cause of the 'tabligh' and 'shudhi' movements. He described the reformed legislative councils as impotent as they gave no real power to representatives of the people.

FUND FOR BABAR AKALI PRISONERS

Referring to the recent Babar Akali Conspiracy case, he expressed his sympathy with those executed or imprisoned, and suggested the raising of a fund of one and a half lakhs for the maintenance of their families. He thought the Babar Akalis were patriats, and had suffered for the love of the country and he appealed to the audience to subscribe generously towards the fund. The Sikhs, he said, were soldiers in the battle for India's freedom, and the attainment of Swaraj would be impossible if Hindus, Mussalmans, Sikhs and Christians did not join together and express sympathy towards their brethren who had the courage to suffer for the cause of the country.

He made a feeling reference to the sacrifices made by Akalis for the Gurudwara reform movement.

Referring to the abdication of the ex-Maharaja of Nabha and the consequent agitation among Sikhs, he said that they would not rest content until the Maharaja was restored to his 'gadi' as he thought the ex-Maharaja's only fault was his love for the Sikh 'panth' and his Motherland. The Sikhs had set an example of true Satyagraha. While enjoining upon them the continuance of the policy of non-violence he exhorted them to gird up their loins and press forward to the two-fold goal of religious freedom and freedom for the Motherland.

The League will meet again to-morrow when resolutions will be taken up.—A. P.

SIKHS' SUPREME SACRIFICES

Sardar Amarsingh referred at length in his speech as Chairman of the Reception Committee to the supreme sacrifices made by the Sikhs in the cause of Gurdwara Reform and to the repression to which Akalis had been subjected during the last five years by Government. He deplored the absence from their midst of their esteemed leader Sardar Kharaksingh now living in Dera Ghazikhan Jail (portrait of whom was placed on a high chair beside the presidential chair on the dais.) He strongly urged his release along with that of numerous Akalis still serving their sentences in jails in the Punjab and outside.

While insisting upon continued non-violence, he exhorted the Sikhs to make sacrifices for Indian freedom because as the histories of other nations showed they could not attain their goal, namely, Swaraj, except through sufferings patiently borne He stressed on the need of Jathabandi and organisation among Sikhs and appealed to the Sikhs as well as the other sister communities to close up their ranks and fight for Swaraj.

EXTRACTING RUINOUS CONCESSIONS.

"GUARDIAN" ON NIZAM'S CLAIM.

LONDON, April 5.

The "Manchester Guardian", in a leader on the "Grave Constitutional Question" referring to the Nizam of Hyderabad's non-acceptance of Lord Reading's rejection of the former's claim of Berar, says "There is an evident danger that ambitious princes may be tempted to take advantage of the struggle between Government and Nationalists to extract ruinous concessions from one or the other. Therefore, it is reassuring to find that Lord Reading is at pains, before leaving India, to assert very plainly the doctrine of Paramount Power.—Reuter.

DISASTROUS CAIRO FIRE.

612 HOUSES DESTROYED: 32 PERSONS KILLED.

LONDON, April 5.

Cairo.—A great fire at Tantah, which raged for 24 hours has resulted in 32 persons killed and 4,000 rendered homeless. 612 dwelling houses have been destroyed.—Reuter.

HAVOC OF TORNADO.

MYMENSINGH, April 4.

A severe tornado accompanied by hailstorm passed over Netrokona and its neighbourhood on the 2nd April last at 3 p.m. causing great damages to houses and properties. Several persons are reported to have been injured.—A. P.

The Swarajist walk-out of the Assembly was staged on Sunday evening at Anathashram, Ahmedabad, by the Society for the Celebration of the Holi festival under the presidency of Mulchand Asharam Shah. He distributed prizes to the successful students at the various sports held the day before. A.P.

SKEEN SUB-COMMITTEE'S TOUR.

CONFERENCE AT INDIA OFFICE.

DELHI, April 5.

A provisional overseas tour programme of the Sub-Committee of the Skeen Committees has been prepared. Mr. Jinnah, Major Zorawarsingh and Major Lumby (Secretary) sail from Bombay on 10th April. General Skeen, the President and Mr. Sethna have already left. The Sub-Committee begins its work by having discussion at the India Office, and, if possible, at the War Office on 27th and 28th April. It visits Peterborough L.C.C. School and North Kensington Central L.C.C School on 30th, and leaves on 2nd May for Paris. It visits St. Cyr on 4th and 5th May, the Polytechnique and Lycee on the 6th and 7th, respectively, returning to London on 8th May.

TOUR OF SCHOOLS AND UNIVERSITIES

The Sub-Committee will undertake a comprehensive tour of public schools, universities and military institutions in England. It visits the L. C. C. Strand School, Elm Park, Brixton Hill on 10th May, while Ashdown House, Forest Row, Sussex will be visited on 11th and 12th. The next two days will be used for visiting Copthorne School, Sussex. The Cambridge University is to be visited on 17th, 18th and 19th May. After that Sub-Committee devotes 20th and 21st to Rugby School, Warwickshire and 25th, 26th and 27th May are set aside for visiting Wellington.

Concluding the inspection of public schools the Sub-Committee visits specialized military institutions. It first visits the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and has set aside 27th, 28th and 30th May for the purpose. From there members proceed to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich where they will be on 31st May and 1st June.

TO CANADA IN JUNE.

The Sub-Committee, after concluding these inspection tours in England, sails from Liverpool for Canada on 4th June by s.s. "Montreal" arriving at Quebec on 11th June and reaches Kingstone on 12th, 13th and 15th June will be used for inspecting the military institution at Kingstone. The Sub-Committee next arrives at West Point, via Rochester and Albany. It spends two days at West Point and returns to Quebec on 18th, and sails by s.s. Montreal the same day, reaching Southampton on 25th June.

CONFERENCE AT INDIA OFFICE.

The Sub-Committee will have a conference at India Office on the 26th. It then visits the Royal Air Force College, Cranwell on 28th and 29th. The Military Engineering School, Chatham will be visited on 30th June while the School of Artillery, Karkhill will be visited on 1st and 2nd July. The Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, will be the last institution to be visited on 4th, 5th and 6th July. The Sub-Committee will then conclude its programme and will hold a final conference on 7th and 8th July before sailing back to India.—A. P.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINAL FINANCIAL POSITION.

DELHI, April 3.

An Extraordinary Gazette has been issued giving the final financial position as a result of voting of demands for the grants by the Legislative Assembly and other variations. The resolution runs thus: Statements relating to the revised estimates for 1925-26 and the Budget Estimates for 1926-27, which were presented to the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State on the 18th February and the 1st March 1926 have now been reconsidered with reference to the reductions made by the Legislative Assembly in demands for grants and the action taken by the Governor-General in Council in respect to certain demands refused by the Assembly. Certain alterations in the ways and means portion of the estimates have also been made in the light of more recent information. The revised statements are now published for general information. The following reductions were made by the Legislative Assembly in the demands presented to them in 1925-26:—Archaeology Rs. 5,000,000; 1926-27 the Railway Board Rs. 968,000, Working Expenses Administration Rs. 2,001,200. Of the demands for the year 1926-27, the Governor-General in Council has under Section 67-4-(7) of the Government of India Act decided that the whole amount reduced under No. 1 and Rs. 20 lakhs out of the amount reduced under demand No. 4, are essential to the discharge of his responsibilities.

POSITION OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The estimates of revenue and expenditure now stand as follows:—Revenue revised 1925-26 Rs. 1,313,525,000 the budget 1926-27 Rs. 1,304,297,200; expenditure charged to revenue Rs. 1,300,487,000, 1,303,766,200 surplus Rs. 1,303,800 531,000.

As regards the ways and means position, apart from the increased surplus in 1925-26 due to the abandonment of the proposed endowment for the Archaeological Fund. The balance at the close of the year in India will be increased owing to the demand for trade remittances from India in the current year to the Home Treasury was estimated at £50 million including £9 million on account of the Paper Currency Reserve. The present estimate is about £3 3/4 millions lower. One of the result of this is that in order to enable the Secretary of State to have an adequate closing balance for 1926-27 it will be necessary to remit Home, next year, a larger amount than previously anticipated. The total remittances required in 1926-27 are now estimated at £29,500,000. The net receipts from cash certificates in February 1926 have been unusually high and the total for the year is now expected to be about Rs.7 crores. The latest information available also indicates possibility of further reductions in the requirements of provincial Governments. As a result of these and other changes the closing balance of the year is now estimated at Rs. 22.88 crores in India and £14.49 million in England. Taking the two years 1925-26 and 1926-27 together, the present estimates show an improvement of about Rs. 2 3/4 crores over the earlier estimates presented to the Legislature. The closing balance on 31st March 1927 is taken as Rs. 15.62 crores in India and £5.54 million in England.—A. P.

THE NEW PARTY.

(Continuous from previous page).

see India free they should realise that India was in danger and perishing. India could not live unless she was set free. Professor Ganguli, a Government servant had recently published a condemnatory sketch of the British rule in India. The writer was a Government servant and he looked upon Government to redress the grievances for which Povernment were the cause. (Laughter).

APPEAL FOR UNITY.

He stated in his publication that 75 per cent. of the population had not sufficient food. People sometimes wondered at the high death-rate in India, but what else could they expect from starvation and misery in the country. She appealed therefore for the sake of India to all parties to be united despite their differences to achieve their common object to free their mother land.

Mr. B. C. Pal who was in a hurry to catch the train for Calcutta then made a short speech and said there were reactionary forces working in India and abroad.

Asked by some of the audience as to who the reactionary forces in India were amidst laughter Mr. Pal said, "The Government of India." Continuing Mr. Pal said unless the situation in India was changed there was very little hope of their getting a commission or enquiry into the reforms. There was widespread feeling in the country that the members of the Government were consciously or unconsciously working for the destruction of the diarchy. Some thought that by destruction of diarchy monarchy might come while others thought that diarchy would go and bureaucracy would be established. The situation was serious in the country and he appealed all Indians seriously to think and shape a policy so that India might be save from further harm and Swaraj be attained.

NOT TO FIGHT THE CONGRESS.

Mr. B. Chakravarti who was not keeping well for the last three days was considerably interrupted. He assured his hearers that the new party was not formed to fight the Indian National Congress, and his voice was drowned before hundres of others who said "Mr. Chintamani said so."

Mr. Chakravarti: I do not care if it is the view of Mr. Chintamani. It is not my view. I am still a member of the Congress.

A voice: Very kind of you (laughter).

Mr. Chakravarti being not well and the interruption having continued long had to sit down.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah then got up and spoke at length challenging the Indian National Congress and the Swarajists but he was very considerably heckled. He assured at the outset that the new party was not started against the Congress or the Swarajists.

A voice: Mr. Chintamani says so.

Mr. Jinnah: Mr. Chintamani is not the only member of the Indian Nationalist Party. Continuing he said, the resolution of the Cawnpore Congress outlined the programme and policy of the Swarajist which was to non-co-operate from within, non-acceptance of office and throwing out of the budgets. "I honestly tell you I may be wrong but it is not calculated to the best interest of the country," said Mr. Jinnah.

A voice: How?

Mr. Jinnah: Let me tell you what we propose to do.

Another voice: Wreck the Congress (laughter).

Mr. Jinnah: We want clear, honest fight.

Once again there was a continuous uproar and Mr. Jinnah was shouting to the top of his voice and the audience were shouting still more dreadfully dissenting with him with voices of "no, no," and it was difficult to hear the speaker. Mr. Jinnah then made a final appeal to the electorate and said they were the best judges of the situation and they (his Party) would cheerfully accept their decision.

"INCONSISTENT POLICY."

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya then rose and made a lengthy speech and covered the whole history of the Non-co-operation movement, Swarajist activity and their recent walk-out and said "if you want to go the Council, go and work for the best interest of the country, if not don't go, and non-co-operate entirely, but it was no use going to the Council, at times vote for a resolution and introduce a bill and then walk out." This he said was not consistent. He appealed in the name of the motherland to all parties to come to a common understanding and join only one party.

Mr. B. G. Horniman then said he had come to hear his friends with whom he had the pleasure of working before, but he did not know if he would do so in future. Mr. Jinnah had said that the electorate were their masters and that they would decide the issues but he (Mr. Horniman) thought that the electorate of the assembly and councils under the system of diarchy were not the real masters but the Indian National Congress and there was only one way to achieve their object and that was to march under the banner of the Indian National Congress. As the meeting was not called by the Swarajists he refrained from saying anything further at the moment which he hoped to deal with some other time at the same place in detail but he went that night not a whit weakened in his determination to support the policy of the Indian National Congress. (Cheers and applause).

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the various speakers.

LORD READING'S VICEROYALTY

LONDON PRESS PANEGYRICS.

LONDON, Arpil 5.

The morning papers continue to publish a series of warm panegyrics on Lord Reading's Viceroyalty.

The "Daily Telegraph" in recording the disturbed state of India in 1921 says that the situation in which Lord Reading found himself might have overtaxed the fortitude and wisdom of the greatest of his predecessors. From that tremendous trial of statesmanship he emerged with signal honour.

Referring to Saturday's riots in Calcutta the paper adds that it is none of Lord Reading's doing if the spirit of religious animosity is more dangerous to-day than for very many years past That is the direct consequence of the unsettlement of minds of religious communities due to the imagined prospect of the removal of the impartial authority of the British Government from India. This is the gravest result of the 1919 policy and as long as it resists efforts at conciliation it will be impossible for considering minds to admit the wisdom of that colossal experiment of statesmanship.

The "Daily Chronicle" attributes the progress of the Reforms Act to Lord Reading's continual courage, inexhaustible patience and transparent good-will.—Reuter's Special.

BURMA PRESS COMMENTS.

RANGOON, April 3.

Writing about Lord Reading's viceroyalty the "Rangoon Daily News" says the present generation of Indians do not feel inclined to give him any credit for his viceroyalty. He will no doubt, be acclaimed as a great hero in Britain but not so in India.—F.P.I.

The "Rangoon Mail" says: "Lord Reading failed both in courage and in policy. His Excellency betrayed lack of strong statesmanlike qualities. India had learnt with much regret, earlier in the day that all His Excellency's talk about justice, democracy and friendship were mere platitudes the usual soft-nosed bullets in the armoury of British diplomats.—F.P.I.

VICEROY'S TOUR PROGRAMME.

DELHI, April 4.

An Extraordinary Gazette notifies that the Viceroy accompanied by Lady Irwin and his personal staff will leave Delhi by special train on 8th April. His Excellency's departure will be private. The Viceroy will halt at Dehra Dun from the 9th to 11th and from 16th to 20th April and will arrive at Simla on the 21st. The Viceroy will leave Dehra Dun on the night of 11th April on a visit to Suleimanke and Lahore and will return to Dehra Dun on 16th.—A. P.

VISITS LAHORE ON 12TH.

LAHORE, April 5.

The Associated Press understands that it has now been definitely decided that the arrival of His Excellency the Viceroy in Lahore on 12th April will be public. According to the latest programme, after performing the opening ceremony of the canal headworks at Sulemanke, Lord and Lady Irwin will travel by a special train to Lahore, which they will reach at 6 p.m. on 12th April. They will drive to the Government House where about 300 officials and non-officials will be presented to the Viceroy.—A. P.

A GRUESOME TRAGEDY.

STATION MASTER'S WIFE AND CHILD ATTACKED.

AHMEDABAD, April 5.

Information has reached here of a gruesome tragedy that was perpetrated at Dakor yesterday when a six-year-old son of the Station Master of Dakor, Mr. Manilal, was assassinated in broad daylight and his wife who was with the boy seriously wounded. It is said that his wife was returning from the city to her quarters on the Railway Station with her son after having "darshan". When she was crossing the river to return to the Station somebody from behind took her by surprise and assaulted her. It is alleged that he gave severe blows to the small boy who immediately fell down and died.

The desparado then belaboured the woman with a stick till she soon fell unconscious to the ground. Her husband, the Station Master, was busy all the time in the station and it was nearly an hour after the happening of the incident that he heard of this. Some men returning from the city gave the news to Mr. Manilal that his son was killed and his wife made unconscious. This morning's enquiry showed that Mrs. Manilal is still unconscious and in a precarious condition.—F.P.I.

LENINGRAD SOVIET.

ZINOVIFF DEPRIVED OF PRESIDENTSHIP.

LONDON, April 5.

Riga.—Zinoviff has been deprived of the presidency of the Leningrad Soviet. He will thus lose all official authority.

A POLITICAL PRISONER'S SUICIDE.

CALCUTTA, April 5.

Ambikaprasad Khan, an ordinance prisoner, burnt himself to death at the Alipore Central Jail on Friday night.—F.P.I.

CABLE ITEMS.

Berlin.—The death has occurred on August, the industrial magnate of Thuringia aged 85.—Reuter's Special.

Bangkok.—The aviator Botved arrived here.—Reuter's Special.

CAMPAIGN FOR TEMPLE ENTRY

INAUGURATED AT TRIVANDRUM

MAHATMAJI'S MESSAGE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLEPPEY, April 5.

A campaign for temple entry was formally inaugurated on Thursday last at Trivandrum at a public meeting held in the Public Offices Maidan with T. K. Velu Pillai, a leading High Cockil and a prominent member of the Nammandy in the chair. The chief item in the programme was the proclamation of message of Mahatma Gandhi which had entrusted to Mr. T. K. Madhavan. The message was taken in procession to meeting on a well caparisoned elephant with music playing. The meeting opened with prayer by Swami Satya Vathan. After the opening speech by the Chairman, T. K. Madhavan read Mahatma's final message in English, Malayalam, Tamil translations were also read. Resolutions defining the programme of educational propaganda for a progressive realisation the object of the message as also for raising Rs. 25,000 to meet the expenses of the campaign were unanimously passed. Representative leaders of all sections of Hindu community were among the speakers. A general committee for supervising the campaign and a working committee were elected. Mr. Changanacherry Parameswaran Pillai was elected President and Mr. T. K. Madhavan, Secretary. After the meeting the message was taken in procession through the main streets of the city with several kitson lights till eleven at night. Many "Katina" salutes were fired when Mahatmaji's message was read. Trivandrum not witnessed so successful a demonstration for many years past.

GANDHIJI'S MESSAGE.

The following is the text of Mahatma's message:

"Temples in Travancore have done well in a matter of untouchability. The more I think of it in terms of religion the more grieved I become that it is the greatest sin upon Hinduism. I, therefore, hope that the reformers will not rest content every temple and every public school open to the so-called Untouchables as a thing of equality with the other Hindus.

A perpetual injunction prayed for by caste-Hindu plaintiffs in a suit they have filed restraining non-caste Hindus from using temple roads newly opened to them at Vaikuntha, has been disallowed by Mr. Kesava Menon, District Judge, Alleppey.

"PUNJAYA" HILL TAX.

AHABAD JAIN LADIES' PROTEST.

AHMEDABAD, April 4.

The meeting consisting of over 4,000 women of the Jain community was held this afternoon to express their feelings of grief and attitude of the Palitana State. Resolutions were passed and speeches were delivered exhorting the Jain community to stop going on pilgrimage to Palitana till a satisfactory settlement was made with the Palitana State.—A. P.

FUNDS FOR INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

REPRESENTATIVE COMMITTEE BEING FORMED.

BOMBAY, April 5.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, President of the South African National Congress and the South African Indian Congress, who originally fixed the 13th April, the last day of the National Week for the All India Collection of Funds for the cause of Indians in South Africa has considered it advisable to postpone it to a more suitable date which will be duly notified. She is forming a strong representative committee for the purpose and will shortly issue an appeal over the joint signatures of leaders of all parties in the country.—A.P.

PEKING BOMBED.

EFFECT PRACTICALLY NIL.

LONDON, April 4.

Peking.—This morning three aeroplanes dropped twelve bombs, one of which fatally wounded a woman in Tartar City and another struck the Wenyuankeh palace in the Forbidden City setting it on fire. Most of the other bombs fell outside the city walls. The effect of the bombing is practically nil.

Airmen appear to be aiming at Kuominchun head-quarters, but the high altitude of the machines militates against the accuracy of bomb-dropping. The Chinese are most indignant at the raids and many are asking why the Legations do not act.

SWARAJIST DEFECTION.

PUNDIT KRISHNAKANT MALAVIYA RESIGNS MEMBERSHIP.

DELHI, April 5.

Pundit Krishnakant Malaviya, Swarajist member of the Legislative Assembly has resigned his membership of the Swaraj Party.—A. P.

ASTROLOGER

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THE ANDHRA PATRIKA says:—"We received on 7-11-1923 from K. Sarvagopacharlar, Tiruttani the following published in our issue of 12-11-23 stating that Mahatmaji will be released 5-2-24 at 7 a. m. It so happened. We truly commend the marvellous calibre of this astrologer to the public.

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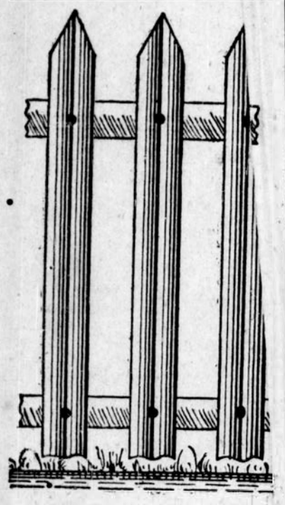

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Dr. Fernandes, Major, M.D., I.M.S., Professor of Dermatology, Grant Medical College, Bombay, after examining our patient under treatment states:—She says she is hopeful of a complete recovery. P. Veeraswamy, Esq., Surveyor, Cocanada:—I am cured by yours alone.

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Mr. J. L. Proctor, Bombay:—Cured my white patchesentirely. Dr. B. M. Misra, L.M.S., In-charge, Police Hospital, Puri:—Used in two cases found and good result. Mr. B. Singh, Port Blair:—My son got complete cure. Capt. A. T. Shaikh, Shikarpur, Sind:—Leucoderma specific very useful.

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PURDAH CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS

WINNING SWARAJ BY RESPONSIVE CO-OPERATION.

ELECTION PROPAGANDA TO BEGIN FORTHWITH.

The Conference formally to bring into existence the Indian National Party, as it has been named, was held in China Bagh, Bombay, on April 3 and 4. There was a large attendance from the several provinces, which included prominent representatives of the Responsive Co-operationists, Independents, Nationalists, members of the National Convention and the National Home Rule League, the National Liberal Federation and the All-India Muslim League and the Non-Brahmin parties of Madras and Bombay.

Among others present were Mrs. Annie Besant, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Sir Dinshaw Petit, Mr. B. Chakravarti, Lala Harkishenlal, Mr. B. Das, Sir Moropant Joshi, Sir Venkata Reddi, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Daya Krishna Kaul, Rao Bahadur R. R. Jayvanth, Rao Bahadur V. R. Dhobley, Rao Bahadur K. P. Brahma, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. B. S. Kamath, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Mr. J. B. Petit, Mr. K. Natarajan, Rao Bahadur Rahmanbhai Mahipatram, Mr. Surendranath Mullick, Mr. J. Choudhri, Babu Krishna Kumar Mitter, Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru, Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale, Mr. D. V. Gokhale, the Hon. Mr. Rattansi Morarji, Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, D. G. Dalvi, N. M. Joshi, G. K. Devadhar and C. Y. Chintamani, and others.

MESSAGES OF SYMPATHY.

A large number of members who could not be present sent letters and telegrams explaining their position and nearly all of them expressed an ardent desire that a coalition party should be formed. Among them were Sir Sankaran Nair, Sir Viswesvarayah, Sir Sivaswami Iyer, Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, Mr. C. Vijaya Raghavacharlar, Diwan Bahadur Kesava Pillai, Mr. N. Subba Rao, Diwan Bahadur Raghavendra Rao, Diwan Bahadur Rangachariar, Mr. Venkatapathi Raju, Diwan Bahadur Govindaraghava Iyer, Mr. Natesan, Diwan Bahadur Krishnan Nair, Principal Kanitkar, Sir Provesh Mitter, Mr. M. S. Das and Raja Sundar Das of Cuttack, Sir Ali Imam, Sir Mohamed Shafi, Raja Narendra Nath, Mr. A. P. Sen and Rao Bahadur A. Vikramat Singh, Maulvi Mohamed Yakub, Sir Sankar Rao Chitnavis, Sir Bepin Krishna Bose and many others.

On the motion of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya seconded by Sir Venkata Reddi and supported by Sir Moropant Joshi, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru was voted to the chair.

THE DISCUSSION.

The resolution drawn up by the local Committee of the conveners to serve as the basis of discussion was then formally moved by the Secretary, Mr. Chintamani. Several amendments were moved and there was a prolonged discussion on the first day. Among those who took part in the discussions were Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. Natarajan, Mr. Choudhri, Babu Bepin Chandra Pal, Sir Venkata Reddi, Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Mullick, Mr. Chakravarthi, Mr. J. B. Petit, Sir Chimanlal Setalwad, Messrs. Jayakar, Baptista and Bhulabhai Desai, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Dr. Paranjpye.

When the Conference resumed its sitting on Sunday Mr. Natarajan and Mr. Madan Mohan Malaviya moved amendments. At this stage the Conference appointed a Committee of 21 members representing every variety of opinion in the Conference to consider the various amendments and to reach a settlement by consent. After about an hour and a half the Committee returned and the proceedings of the Conference were resumed. Eventually the following resolutions were carried unanimously and by acclamation:—

(a) This Conference resolves that a party to be known as the Indian National Party be and is hereby formed.

The object of the Indian National Party is to prepare for and accelerate the establishment of Swaraj or full responsible government in India such as obtains in the self-governing dominions of the British Empire with due provision for the protection of the rights and interests of minorities and the backward and depressed classes.

(c) (1) The Indian National Party will employ all peaceful and legitimate means including mass civil disobedience or general non-payment of taxes.

(2) Amongst other parliamentary methods open to the National Party will, inside the legislatures, resort to responsive co-operation or opposition or co-operation as and when necessary and it will carry on intensive propaganda work in the country in furtherance of its objects.

(3) The National Party may promote as occasion may demand a movement of individual group resistance to authority for definite objects on particular occasions in particular localities.

(d) In the pursuit of its objects the Indian National Party will work in co-operation with any other party or political group which has the same object in view and whose methods are consistent with the policy of this party.

WORKING THE CONSTITUTION.

(e) While the Indian National Party is of opinion that the constitution embodied in the Government of India Act of 1919 is inadequate and unsatisfactory, it will utilise it to the fullest extent it can (including in it the acceptance of offices) both to accelerate the revision of the constitution as well as ameliorate the conditions of the people and to advance their interests in every possible way.

(f) The party will to the best of its opportunities strive for the social, political and economic uplift of all classes, castes and communities alike in rural and urban areas and will in particular work for the removal of untouchability and the amelioration of the condition of the backward and depressed classes.

(g) The party will seek by every means in its power to promote unity among the different communities.

(h) Every person who has attained the age of 21 and signifies in writing approval of the policy of the party will be eligible to be a member of the Indian National Party.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE.

At this stage most of the members present signified in writing their consent to be members of the Indian National Party, after which the Conference passed the following resolution:—

2. (a) This Conference hereby constitutes a committee consisting of the members named below with power to add to their number and with Messrs. C. Y. Chintamani and M. C. Chagla as provisional secretaries.

(b) The members of the Committee belonging to several provinces do form themselves into the provincial committees of the party with power to add to their number and to appoint their office-bearers.

(c) The Committee is to take all necessary and desirable and feasible steps in the furtherence of the objects of the Indian National Party including the constitution of the provincial and district branches, propaganda among the people, all work relating to election to Legislative bodies, the promulgation of the rules not inconsistent with the policy of the party, the collection of funds and the holding of an All-India Conference of the Party at such time and place as the Committee may decide.

The members of the Committee are:—

Dr. Annie Besant, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Sir Chimanlal Setalwad, Mr. B. Chakravarthi, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Baba Bepin Chandra Pal, Sir Moropant Joshi, Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. J. Baptista, Mr. J. Chowdhuri, Babu Krishna Kumar Mitter, Rao Bahadur R. R. Jayvanth, Mr. Rattansi Morarji, Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru, Sir Venkata Reddi, Mr. B. S. Kamath, Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale, Mr. Surendranath Mullick, Mr. Bala Narayanan, Rao Bahadur D. G. Padhye, Mr. M. C. Chagla, Mr. D. G. Dalvi, Mr. B. K. Lahiri, Raja Govindlal Shivlal, Mr. Jehangir Petit, Mr. B. Shiv Rao, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Mr. A. N. Surve, Mr. S. G. Vaze, Mr. G. K. Nariman, Mr. N. V. Pathankar, Mr. B. Das, Mr. D. P. Khaitan, Mr. S. M. Bose, Mr. Manu Subedar and Mr. D. V. Gokhale.

MR. JAYAKAR'S PROVISIONAL MEMBERSHIP.

It must be stated that Messrs. Jayakar, Baptista and D. V. Gokhale have not yet become members of the party. Mr. Jayakar explained that while he was in complete agreement with the resolutions passed that day and would have immediately joined the party if he could have acted alone, he held the position of the President of the Responsive Cooperation Party and therefore had to place the matter before his committee of which an early meeting would be called. But Mr. Jayakar agreed provisionally to serve on the Committee of the Indian National Party subject to the approval of the Committee.

COMMONWEALTH BILL.

After the first resolution was adopted and before the second resolution was taken up Dr. Annie Besant with the permission of the Chairman moved the following resolution of which she had given notice:—

"This Conference of the Indian National Party urges the House of Commons to pass the second reading of the Commonwealth of India Bill, thus showing sympathy with the righteous aspirations of India for self-government as declared in the resolution of the National Congress in 1914." But Messrs. M. A. Jinnah and K. Natarajan, having raised a point of order whether that subject could be taken up when the members had no notice of it, neither the notice convening the Conference nor the draft agenda having made any mention of it, the Chairman ruled that technically they were right and he therefore must rule the proposition out of order.

The Conference came to a close after 5-30 p.m with the usual votes of thanks.

The first meeting of the Committee of the National Party was to have been held on Monday at noon at Birla House, Girgaum.

LIBERALS AND NATIONAL PARTY.

"ABSOLUTE LOYALTY" GUARANTEED

A meeting of the Council of the National Liberal Federation was held in the hall of the Servants of India Society soon after the conclusion of the National Party Conference. The proceedings were private, but it is understood that keen and earnest desire was evinced by the members that the Liberal Party should be absolutely loyal in letter and spirit to the National Party. Dr. Paranjpye, Vice-President, was in the chair in the absence of Sir Moropant Joshi.—A. P.

HINDUSTAN OIL MILLS CO., LTD.

AHMEDABAD, April 4.

On application made by the President and Secretary of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee as creditors of the Hindustan Oil Mills Co., Ltd., to the extent of Rs. 45,000 the District Court has appointed Mr. H. B. Shivadasani, as a Provisional Liquidator and ordered the Company to be wound up. The sum had been placed in deposit with the Company.—A. P.

Colonel Gidney paid a short visit to Allahabad on Sunday and was given a reception at the residence of Mr. H. C. Desanges, M. L. C., at which a large number of members of the Anglo-Indian community were present.

Col. Gidney appealed for unity and sinking of personal jealousies.

SERPENT WORSHIP IN INDIA.

INTERESTING ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIND AT MATHURA.

DELHI, April 3.

Rai Bahadu. Daya Rai Sahani of the Archaeological Survey of India sends the following note about an interesting archaeological discovery:—

The "Pipal" tree and Serpent have received religious veneration from time immemorial. Naga or serpent worship is mentioned in the lists of serpent deities, chief among whom were Vasuki, Sesha and Takshaks. With the Buddhists Nagas were peculiarly sacred owing to the numerous associations with the life of Gautama Budha. It was two 'nagas' who gave a miraculous bath to the infant Budha immediately after his birth and it was a 'Naga' too who protected the Master from rain with his broad hood after his enlightenment at Gaya. In the early centuries of the Christian era, Mathura was one of the principal centres of 'Naga' worship and the Museum there contains a large number of 'Naga' images which must have been in temples. But though several of them bear dedicatory inscriptions none of them is definitely described as representing any of the 'Nagas' which have special names assigned to them in the ancient literature. They are merely referred to as "The Blessed Naga" or the "Lord Naga."

A small stone statuette (height 10 1/2 in.), inscribed with the name Dadhikarna which has recently come to light at Mathura is, therefore, invested with special interest. The image has been discovered by Rai Bahadur Pandit Radha Krishna, Honorary Curator, Museum of Archaeology, Mathura, and presented by him to the Archaeological Department at the suggestion of Sir John Marshall. It is in a good state of preservation except for the head which is partly broken off. To judge from the style of carving and the character of the Brahmi inscriptions on its base the image is assignable to the 2nd or 3rd century A.D. —A. P.

SUBURBAN D. C. C.

POLITICAL CONFERENCE TO BE HELD.

At a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee held on Thursday the 25th ultimo at the Arya Bhavan, Girgaum, Bombay, (S. T.), Mr. J. K. Mehta presiding, the following resolutions were passed among others:—

(1) That the sum of Rs. 15/4/0 only, expended by the Secretaries for the reception of Mr. B. G. Horniman at Bandra be sanctioned.

(2) That the Vile-Parle Village Congress Committee be informed that the urgency for the Conference arises in the fact that the political life in the District is almost dead and an early Conference to consider questions regarding local and general politics is expected to revive the same. Further the Vile-Parle Village Congress Committee is requested to reply within a week from the date of the receipt of this resolution as to whether it would organise the District Conference, either at the end of April or in the beginning of May, 1926.

(3) That in case the Vile-Parle Village Congress Committee does not reply within the stipulated time or refuses to organise the Conference, the Bandra Village Congress Committee be informed to the effect that invitation of that Committee is gracefully accepted.

With reference to the demand for a donation by the Vile-Parle Rashtriya Shala for an Antyajashram to be started by it, this Committee appoints a Sub-Committee of Messrs. G. B. Trivedi, R. N. Mehta and C. V. Yogi to visit the Rastriya Shala and the proposed site of the Ashram and investigate into the advisibility or otherwise of a donation to the said Ashram.

BOMBAY'S NEW SHERIFF.

MR. SALEBHOY K. BARODAWALLA.

EXAMINATION OF ELECTRICAL WIREMEN.

The next Examination of Electrical Wiremen will be held commencing from the 31st May 1926 at 9.30 a.m. at the following places:—

Bombay—Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Matunga.

Poona—College of Engineering, Poona or such other place as the Assistant Electrical Engineer may fix.

Ahmedabad—Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, or such other place as the Assistant Electrical Engineer may fix.

Karachi—Office of the Electrical Inspector in Sind, Victoria Road, Karachi.

Applications will be received up to May 8, but no application forms will be issued after May 5.

SOUTH AFRICAN LETTER

DR. MALAN'S BOMBSHELL.

COLOUR BAR AND LIQUOR BILLS PASS SECOND READING.

THE INDIANS' DAY OF PRAYER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JOHANNESBURG, March 1.

India seems to have been elated at the deceitful 'concession' granted to her by the Hertzog Government of the Union of South Africa. But if we read between the lines of the statement made by Dr. Malan, the Minister of the Interior, we shall at once realise that the referring of the Asiatic Bill to the Select Committee consisting of 15 members who include six Nationalists, five South African Party members, three Labourites and one Constitutional Democrat is nothing but a camouflage. Almost all the members of the Committee with two exceptions are anti-Asiatics. The Select Committee will meet for the first time the day after to-morrow and will report on the 1st April. So it will have only a month at its disposal to call all the evidence. The Paddison Deputation are going to appear before the Committee, but nobody knows what evidence they are going to give. The Indians of South Africa are determined not to budge an inch, but remain firm on the demand of Round Table Conference.

DR. MALAN'S FAITHLESS MOVE.

While the atmosphere of 'goodwill' has been spread throughout the country, Dr. Malan has decided to introduce into the Areas Reservation Bill a clause to leave the Government free to send the Indians to any part of the world. We do not know how this bitter pill will be swallowed by the Government of India which refused cooperation to the Union Government in devising the scheme to repatriate all the Indians from the country by means of land settlements or otherwise in India or elsewhere. It is believed that some modifications will certainly be made, but it is the opinion prevalent throughout the Indian community in South Africa that the Hertzog Government will deceive the Government and people of India. The Indians' ray of hope lies in the declaration of M. Gandhi who has decided to come to South Africa to fight out battle in the event of the Government of India's failure. A strong pressure on the part of the people, press and politicians of India is necessary to force the Government of India to adopt an unyielding attitude as far as the Asiatic Bill is concerned and to make representations to withdraw the measure altogether.

DAY OF HUMILIATION AND PRAYER.

The Indians of South Africa responded with great enthusiasm to the call of the South African Indian Congress to observe 23rd February as a day of humiliation and prayer throughout South Africa. All businesses were closed on the day and mass meetings were held in the most important places and resolutions of praying to God for mercy and instilling justice and sense of fairplay into the minds of the Government and its Ministers were passed. At several places the Bishops conducted the prayers and expressed sympathy with the cause of the Indians, Dean Paimet, the most outspoken Bishop Johannesburg ever had, attended the meeting held here on the day and declared that they would get justice as they would see the increase of the European sympathisers for their cause. He eulogised Mahatma Gandhi and declared that no Christian had ever spoken more beautiful words about Jesus Christ than Mahatma Gandhi.

GENERAL SMUTS' WARNING.

In spite of the vehement protest of Indians and Natives in the country the Colour Bill and the Liquor Bill passed their second readings in the House of Assembly. General Smuts in sounding a warning to the Government in connection with the Liquor Bill spoke as follows:—

"I find this Bill full of colour bars; there is an essential colour bar in the Bill which must remain, but don't let us go beyond that. The native is in a state of tutelage and we have to protect him; but there are other colour bars regarding Asiatics, coloured people and so on. . . Well, I hope these clauses will be closely scrutinized and that we shall not go further than is absolutely essential.'

Notwithstanding these Bills, one more Bill, namely, the Companies Bill passed its second reading in the Parliament. Section 6 of the Bill provides to label any firm in which more than 15 p.c. of the shares are held by Asiatics an 'Asiatic'. I shall not write in detail about the contents of the Bill now, but I hope to throw more light on the matter in my next letter.

"SURGEON'S KNIFE AND SILVER BULLET."

At a meeting held in a suburb of Durban to discuss the Asiatic 'menace' Mr. H. H. Kemp, a municipal councillor and an advocate of compulsory repatriation for the Indians with compensation, created a sensation when he said, "The only cure for the Asiatic Problem was the surgeon's knife and a silver bullet. . . The only solution he knew was to remove the Asiatic fiend in Bombay." In conclusion he advised the Hertzog Government to spend five million pounds to get the Asiatic out of the country.

Mr. Vidya Sagar Pandya, Secretary, Indian Bank, Ltd., Madras, is a candidate for the Indian Legislative Assembly to represent the Indian Commerce constituences of the Madras Presidency at the next elections. Sir M. C. T. Muthia Chettyar, who is the sitting member, is not standing for re-election.

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"THE SCHOOL OF POTTERY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am thankful to Mr. Joshi, (M. L. C., E. Khandesh) for his reply published in your issue of the 27th instant. It will enable the public to judge between him and me.

"The Times of India" in its issue of the 4th instant reported Mr. Joshi to have said "the factory 'had been' closed (italics mine) and there was no necessity for making provision for this post"—that is, the post of the Superintendent. As the factory was actually in existence then, and and is so even now. I requested Mr. Joshi, in my letter published by you on the 18th instant, to disclose the source of his incorrect information. Mr. Joshi now refers me to the decision of Government to close the Factory from the next year, i.e. 1st April 1926. I therefore still maintain that Mr. Joshi was not justified in saying in February last that the Factory had been closed.

Mr. Joshi is again wrong in alleging that I am "worried over the abolition of the Pottery Superintendent's post". I challenge Mr. Joshi to point out a single word in my letter reference to which, by the farthest stretch of the imagination can be construed to support his allegation. If he will read more carefully my letter under reference, he will find that I plainly said that the Superintendent's salary was in the safe keeping of Government.

Whatever the facts may have been that were considered by the Council before deciding upon the establishment of the post of the Superintendent it is clear that they were not conscious of the fact that the so-called School of Pottery is "The Sir George Clarke Technological Laboratories and Studios, Pottery Department" of the Sir J. J. School of Arts, which were inaugurated in 1910, by Sir George Clarke (now Lord Sydenham) then Governor of Bombay, or they would not have decided to abolish an Institution signalising the regime of the Head of the administration.

The anxiety of Mr. Joshi and other non-official members for the retrenchment of unnecessary expenditure would be less puzzling if, instead of stopping abruptly at the post of the Superintendent, it had reached another much more expensive, but unnecessary post in the School of Art, I mean the post of Inspector of Drawing and Craft work, which carries a salary and allowances more than double the emoluments of the Superintendent, and four times the highest salary of Professors in the School of Art. This post not only continues to exist though it has long been considered unnecessary, but it has been receiving increments. Mr. Joshi and other non-official members notwithstanding. If Indianised this post would be considerably less expensive to Government.

It was only in February last that H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson paid a special complement to the Superintendent and staff of the School of Pottery, on the occasion of the Prize Distribution of the School of Art and it is not easy to conceive the reasons which led to the decision of Government to abolish the School. Mr. Joshi has let the cat out. It was the competition of the acid jars manufactured in the School which, more than anything else, proved fatal. Since Government had already stopped the preparation of the jars, it was not necessary to entirely close the Factory which manufactures many other useful articles of Pottery. It is refreshing to be told by Mr. Joshi that he is agreeable to the lessons in Pottery being continued under a lower paid instructor. His wish will remain merely pious so long as it is not carried in the Council.—Yours, etc.,

March 29. PUZZLED POTTER.

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COMMONWEALTH BILL.

CAMPAIGN AT RAJAHMUNDRY.

(From our Correspondent.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, March 30.

Dr. Annie Besant who came here yesterday in connection with laying the Foundation Stone of the Rajahmundry Theosophical Lodge delivered a public lecture on the Commonwealth of India Bill. Mr. N. Subbarao Pantulu presided.

The President in his opening remarks referred to the failure of the Non-co-operation movement and welcomed the move for the formation of a united Nationalist Party.

Dr. Besant in her address referred to the origin of the Commonwealth of India Bill. She said that the Bill embodied the principle that was accepted more than once by the British Parliament that India should be put on a footing of equality with other self-governing dominions. She traced the steps by which the Bill attained its final form and then explained some of the important clauses of the Bill. She referred in particular to the fact that the Bill recognised the importance of the village. She also referred to the provision for separation of provincial and central subjects and to the clause which made it compulsory on a Governor-General to submit an Act passed by the Indian Parliament for royal sanction. Dr. Besant in concluding asked every one to submit amendments if any for incorporation into the Bill.

MUSIC BEFORE MOSQUES.

C. P. GOVERNMENT'S ORDERS.

AKOLA, April 5.

The orders of the C. P. Government regarding the Hindu-Moslem dispute at Akola over the question of music were received yesterday. The local Government states that in matters of religion Government maintains an attitude of strict neutrality, but while sympathising with the natural desire of each party to perform their religious obligations without interference or annoyance Government must, where the demands of religion come in conflict with civil rights aim primarily at upholding the common rights of individuals. Civil rights of individuals have thus been recognised. Persons claiming privileges against such rights on the ground of customs alleged to have been enjoyed under the rule of the Nizams are directed to get their privileges recognised and declared in civil courts.

It has also been held reasonable and right to restrict music in the case of particular mosques, in respect of the hour, proximity or volume. Detailed and final orders have been left to the discretion of the local authorities who will act in consonance with the principles enunciated in the order.

Both parties appear to have been dissatisfied with the order.—(F. P. I.)

SIND ELECTIONS.

PROHIBITION AS AN ISSUE.

HYDERABAD (Sind), April 4.

At a meeting of the council of the Sindh Provincial Congress Committee held this morning it was decided to fix 10th April as the last day for sending in nominations by prospective candidates for the Assembly and the Provincial Legislative Council. The Council also resolved to urge the Working Committee of the Congress to provide in the election manifesto that questions involving communal issues should not be made party questions. The council further recommended that Prohibition should also be made one of the issues at the coming elections and that it should be included in the manifesto.

A SEAT FOR HON. MR. PATEL.

Arrangements have been made to celebrate the National Week and South Africa Day in the principal towns of the province. The Council also resolved to offer the Assembly seat for the non-Brahmin Sindh Constituency to the Hon. Mr. Patel, President of the Legislative Assembly.—F.P.I.

"SUPPORT INDIAN INDUSTRIES."

STAMP MARK TO BE USED BY INDIAN POST OFFICES.

BOMBAY, April 5.

Mr. Nayan H. Pandya, Solicitor and active member of Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, has suggested to the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs that following the example of British Post Offices which stamp all postal articles with words 'British goods are best,' Indian postal authorities should use an analogous stamp for fostering Indian industries. In reply he has received following communication from the Assistant Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs under date, Calcutta 23rd March, 1926:

"I am directed to inform you that it has already been decided that the words 'Support Indian industries' should be used as an obliterating stamp in some of the principal post offices and that steps have been taken to give effect to this decision shortly by introducing such stamps in Calcutta and Bombay General Post Offices."—(F. P. I.)

The Sindh Provincial Hindu Sabha has asked the Hindu Sabha and other Hindu institutions all over the province to organise celebrations of Shivaji Day in their localities on the 5th instant. Arrangements for celebrations are being made in several places.

The Hyderabad (Sindh) Sabha has passed a resolution urging the Commissioner in Sindh to see that the police spare no pains in searching the culprits in connection with the desecration of Guru Granth Sahib in Sujawal village of Larkana District and in having them severely punished.

MORE PROPAGANDA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A port Sudan message which seems to have been sent by the deputation of the Khuddammal Haramain deported from Hedjaz in disgrace, regarding outrages done at Medina, resulting in the bloodshed of some of the Zaereens met my eyes in the dailies.

This was not surprising, since it is one of the old pranks of the Sheriffian propagandists of which the members of the Khuddammal Haramain are a part. The public have been accustomed to such fibs published by them with the intention of injuring the feelings of the true Moslems who hold a great reverence and affection towards the Holy places. It is not necessary to repeat the fate that met the previous fibs as the public is well aware of it. The sears left by the previous false reports have not yet been completely healed when another attempt is made to wound the feelings of the true Moslems by inventing new fibs.

Taking into consideration the vigilance with which His Majesty the King of Hedjaz, and Sultan of Nejjd is working at Hedjaz, such occurrences are quite impossible. He has been doing his utmost to establish means for the safety and comfort of pilgrims. Allowing even for argument's take the happening of such occurrence of which no Government in the world is devoid, we cannot rely on it unless we receive confirmation from other independent sources; because any occurrence even smaller than this could not remain without being known to all.

Since the good management of the present Government of Hedjaz has been appreciated by the Moslems, a rush of pilgrims is expected to the great disappointment of these propagandists. In order to stop such a rush, I am certain these persons publish such fibs with the intention of intimidating the public from proceeding to Hajj. The present telegram has revealed the real intention of Khuddammal Haramain who is bent on doing injury to the main motive of Islam. The old experience of the public has cautioned them ow to value such fibs.

I hope the public will not be carried away by such reports regarding Hedjaz until they are carefully investigated and thereby stop the mischief of such propagandist.—Yours, etc.,

E. A. ALFAZAL,
Agent: The King of Hedjaz and Sultan of Nejjd.

A DHARAVI GRIEVANCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the Legislative Council the Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir in reply to Mr. A.N. Surve (Bombay City, North), stated, *inter alia* that the District Local Board had decided not to construct a bridge across the creek between the Dharavi Island and the main land, as the cost of it, which is estimated at Rs. 1,38,000, was beyond its means. I beg to say that Mr. Surve deserves well of the people for his interest in their welfare and to observe that the construction of a bridge across the Ambavni creek would facilitate communication with the main land, develop the resources of the Island, stimulate and promote industry and trade, and tend to improve the material condition of the people. But as the Local Board pleads its inability to undertake the work on account of its heavy cost, I think the question might be dropped, at least, for the present, and the District Local Boards, Bombay Suburban and Thana, might be urged to carry out lesser work but of no mean advantage and importance to the people, namely, piers or approaches at the Ambavni creek, and a metalled road from Manori to Utan to join the metalled road leading to Bhayandar.

Ambavni Creek is a shallow channel, though not formidable at any time. Specially at spring tides, passengers have to wade through deep water, cross slimy mud, and foot their way to the boats over oyster-incrusted stone, and, thus cut their feet. Transportation of the consignments of vegetables becomes impossible, impracticable or difficult. It is hoped the Local Board, Bombay Suburban District, will see its way to consult the convenience and the interest of the public and undertake the construction of suitable piers at the Ambavni Creek.

I would also urge the Local Boards concerned to have a good road constructed from Manori to Utan. During the dry season, however, country carts manage the navigation of the rough tracks which run across fields and over hillocks. But when the monsoon bursts they are closed. For nearly six months of the year, the vehicular traffic remains at a standstill; the villages on the island are isolated and the people are put to many serious inconveniences. I trust the Local Boards will no longer ignore the need of the road.

I daresay the works in question would soon be taken in hand and carried to completion. I do not suppose, however, that the Local Boards will fail to do their duty towards the people, or that Government will sleep over the matter very long.—Yours, etc.

A. MEARTIN.

ANDHRAS AND ELECTION.

MADRAS, April 3.

At a meeting of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee under the presidency of Mr. Prakasam, nominations for the forthcoming general election for various constituencies in Andhra Desa were made and the report of the Touring Committee was adopted.

Vidyasagar Pandya, Secretary, Indian Bank, Ltd., Madras, is a candidate for the Indian Legislative Assembly seat allotted to the Indian Commerce constituency of the Madras Presidency.—A.P.

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ID-NAMAZ ON ESPLANADE MAIDAN.

AN APPEAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I should deem it a great favour, if you would kindly allow me a little space in your esteemed paper for the following lines concerning the Muslim public of Bombay.

You are aware of the fact that for the last two years Id-prayers have been offered on the Esplanade Maidan. With great difficulty and in spite of opposition of some people I made arrangements for these congregations—the average expenses for Id-ul Fitr have been about Rs. 225 and for Bakri-Id Rs. 350 the latter having taken place in the rainy season required tents for the congregation. I have met these expenses with the contributions privately received from some friends of mine. But you know this is not a personal affair and should never be left with any single individual to manage as well as he can. This concerns the Muslim citizens of Bombay and should be in the hands of a permanent Committee. As far as I know the public of Bombay have appreciated my humble efforts. All the important newspapers have kindly taken a lively interest in the matter and published information about the prayers and also photographs of the congregations—so I hope the Muslim public will gladly come forward to help to form a representative Committee.

There was a time when the Mussalmans of Bombay feared Government might stop these congregations on the Maidan any time they liked and, therefore, all efforts in this line would be useless. But now they must be aware of the fact that in reply to a question in the local Council, the Government have promised all facilities for the holding of Id Prayers on the Maidan. So we should now lose no time to form a Committee to undertake the work.

I, therefore, earnestly appeal to Muslims of Bombay—individuals as well as public bodies—to let me know their opinion as early as possible.

In this connection I think I should tell them that for the performance of prayers on the Maidan the following articles are necessary:—

(1) Canvas sheets (Talpatris), (2) Sheets of (religiously clean) cloth to cover them, (3) 6 dozens of tin lotas, (4) 1 dozen water tanks and a pulpit (Mimbar), besides a tent and 4 big gas lamps for work in the night time. Other items of expenditure are handbills for publicity and tents for the rainy season.

I am glad to announce that the arrangements for the next Id, that comes off most likely on the 14th April, are in progress. In addition to the articles mentioned enthusiastic self-sacrificing workers are necessary. I hope the Mussalmans of Bombay will kindly help me by co-operating with me in the formation of a Committee referred to and working with me in making the necessary arrangements and also by supplying any of the aforesaid articles so that we can make this work a grand success and the Bombay Maidan Id-congregation the grandest congregation in India. I hope, Mr. Editor, you will be good enough to draw the attention of the public to this important matter I take this opportunity of thanking you and all your contemporaries and those gentlemen who have any way helped me in my self-imposed task.—Yours, etc.

SYED MOHAMED ABU YUSUF ASFAHANI.

Bhindi Bazar,
March 30.

PILGRIM SHIP FARES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The fare-rates of the various companies whose steamers are to take the intending pilgrims for this year to Jeddah, have recently been published in several Indian papers. The rates, it may be averred, are uniform, and no room seems to have been left for an abatement. A little perusal of these rates leaves invariably on one's mind the impression that they are in a way very seriously discouraging. The political and economic conditions in the Hedjaz, having fortunately changed this year, have offered to the intending pilgrims an opportunity of making up the deficiency of the last several years, and it is being already felt that a comparatively very large number of Indian Mussalmans feel in their heart a very keen desire to visit the House of God and the Tomb of the Prophet. The increased rates of the fare are a very serious drawback, however, and it is feared that many a keen votaries will find their position inseparably compromised and this desire seriously marred. In pre-war days the return fare of Third Class did not exceed Rs. 80. In war days the rates naturally went up, but even then the Third Class fare did not go beyond Rs. 125. Mysteriously enough this year the Third Class fare has been declared to be Rs. 195. It is difficult to see how this increase in accounted for.

My grievance is not directed only to third class rates. The same is the case with the first and second class fares. In the latter case also the fare has risen abnormally.

It is notable here in this connection that even in second class compartment, there are no electric fans and no decent arrangement is made to supply pilgrims with drinking water. With the rise of fare one should expect naturally improvement in convenience of accommodation.

In the interest of the Indian pilgrims I would appeal to the Muslim Press in India to raise a loud and consistent voice of protest against this increase, and to draw the attention of the Government of India and the marine authorities to this sad state of affairs. As custodians of the interest of millions of their Muslim subjects, the Government will be perfectly justified in interfering with the monopoly rates and taking an active interest in the affair.—Yours, etc.

M. ABDUS SAMI,
M.A., LL.B.,
Vakil, Bijnor.

March 27.

FROM LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

"Simeon" (Bangalore) thinks that penalising beggary till Government and the rich have done all that is legitimate and possible to prevent destitution and to provide work to willing workers is both immoral and impracticable. "While, it is the fashion", he says, "to speak of the 'beggar nuisance', there are countries where beggars spoke of the 'rich man nuisance', and not only spoke but put an end to the nuisance. All the present-day violent political upheavals from the French Revolution down to Communism, have been the desperate offsprings from the womb of Poverty, the while trend of Evolution with Communism as its last expression goes to show that the plutocrat is an undesirable and can only maintain his footing by placating the hungry dogs of poverty. It behoves us then to conform to the moral law of charity betimes, ere outraged Poverty grown desperate by long suffering set her wheels ofo vengeance into play."

TRAVELLING WITHOUT TICKET.

Mr. Chhotubhai B. Desai (Navsari) says, with reference to the lakhs of passengers reported as travelling without tickets, that the figures are misleading as they include innocent season ticket holders who forget to take with them their tickets and even non-passengers who go to the platforms without platform tickets and who are nevertheless treated as passengers. Another cause of these inflated figures is, says the correspondent, the system of giving commission to ticket examiners on the excess fare collected by them. Many ticket examiners, according to the correspondent, in order to increase their extra earnings actually encourage passengers without tickets to travel some distance and then pounce upon them with maximum penalty from the first checking station!

WHY NOT RESIGN?

"V. P. N." (Baroda) says that with the resignation of 19 out of 24 elected members of the Baroda Municipal Corporation, that body has practically ceased to exist. With reference to the rumour that that Sir Manubhai, the Dewan, is opposed to the new taxes, the correspondent asks why Sir Manubhai should not resign if he is really opposed to the taxes.

IRRESPONSIBLE JOURNALS.

"Sharma" (Bombay) says that certain Anglo-Indian papers have made it a regular policy to incite hatred between Hindus and Muslims even by distorting facts and asks if such journals are above the law of the land.

MOGHUL EMPERORS AND KHILAFAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In the "Chronicle" of 31st March an article headed as "Shatrunjaya" has appeared over the signature of "G. K. N." The writer in course of his article draws the wrong conclusion that "at times the Indian Emperors considered themselves rightful Khalifas." This conclusion is based on the use of the word "Darul Khilafa" in some of the documents of the Moghul Emperors. Darul Khilafa literally, no doubt, means seat of Khilafat but in Persian and Urdu the word is generally used for capital city and it is in the sense that the word was used in the Moghul firmans. It is not a fact that the Moghul Emperors ever thought of styling themselves as rightful Khalifas.—Yours, etc.

ALI BAHADUR KHAN,
Editor, "Ittehad."

PROF. DESHBANDHU'S PERFORMANCES

A meeting of the medical profession was held under the auspices of the Bombay Medical Union at the Sanitary Institute at Princess Street on the 31st ultimo to witness the scintific performance of Prof. Deshbandhu of stoppage of pulse and heart etc.

Dr. S. P. Kapadia the President of the Bombay Medical Union introduced Prof. Deshbandhu.

Prof. Deshbandhu then showed marvellous feats of archery, such as shooting down a mark by seeing its reflection in a mirror, putting off two coins placed before both eyes by two arrows shot simultaneously, etc.

He was able to stop the pulse of either arm or both as desired by the audience. The longest period he could stop was for 3 minutes. During this period no pulse was felt at either wrist but the Axillary and Carotid Pulse were going on normally. Sphygmographic tracings confirmed the above findings. He could stop either temporal pulse at will.

Several doctors placed their stethoscopes over his heart region; the heart sounds were heard normal at first but when he was asked to stop the heart, the sounds became inaudible. The longest period was 18 seconds. During this period the Axillary and the Femoral pulse could not be felt, but the Carotid pulse was going on. The tracings taken by Electrocardiogram have shown that the heart does not actually stop but loses so much of propulsive power that the length of waves diminishes in proportion.

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X-ray examination during the stoppage revealed heart shadow congracted by one inch in diameter when compared to the normal shadow of his heart.

A vote of thanks to the Professor and the President of thanking brought the proceedings to an end.

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(2) Mr. V. K. Kanthiah, Astrologer of Anuradapuram, Ceylon, writes in his letter 23-5-'25:—"I was greatly astonished to find your answers correct, to the questions I have asked you. I have also recommended you to all my friends."

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